THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 136

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Mankind's Need for Unity

Pact for 'Pacific Potency'

Mother's Day Sentiments

¶ **Gold Medals**—Walter S. Gifford, of the Am Tel & Tel; John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Britain; and Dorothy Thompson, Journalist, all receive gold medals for distinguished service to humanity from the National Institute of Social Sciences. Says Miss Thompson in accepting the medal: "The twentieth century man will combine (natural) science and humanism. He will address himself not to right or to left but to the reasonableness of everybody. • Her "new type of man" apparently approaches the old type of man spoken of in Genesis 1:26, the man made in God's image and likeness, who so far as we know is the only reasonable man yet conceived.

¶ **European Index**—Goosestepping in Rome. Mobilization of women in London. Renewed Insurgent drive in Spain. Further Chinese successes against Japanese aggressors. Moscow appoints new ambassador to Berlin. France's pegged franc shows stamina. Little Entente Council meeting in Rumania at lukewarm temperature. Chamberlain's Government loses another by-election. • The diversity of problems, aims, implications in the world's political and social potpourri indicates a need for a singleness of purpose in the thoughts of men—the purpose of aligning motives and acts to the divine Principle.

¶ **Italian Goosesteps**—Der Reichsführer witnesses something which must have stirred Teutonic pride. In Rome he reviews an exhibition of Italy's military might. With King Victor Emmanuel (once referred to as "ruler" of Italy) at his side, and members of the royal family and Marshals of Italy contributing to the stage setting, he watches from a stand in the Via del Trionfi, where Caesar's Legions once trod, some 30,000 Italian troops approximate the "goosestep" with which soldiers of the Reich do honor to their masters. The gesture is impressive. • Symbolic, too? That is what the world is wondering as Mussolini leans toward Herr Hitler to explain some of the important features of the review.

¶ **London Counter-Irritants**—Do the British people share Prime Minister Chamberlain's faith in dictators? Judging from the second recent by-elections won by Labor, the answer is in the negative. Indeed C. C. Poole, railway clerk, elected to the House of Commons from Lichfield, declares his victory is directly due to the people's lack of approval of the Government's foreign policy. Labor, by the way, proves itself otherwise useful in Commons. It pushes through a "hire purchase" bill, making it necessary for installment firms to obtain court orders before repossessing goods from defaulters—a provision likely to discourage high pressure in the installment field. Meanwhile the War Office takes a leaf from Mussolini's idea of totalitarian warfare. It concentrates on plans for mobilization of women for war service. • Perhaps such moves are valuable. They emphasize the fact that the search for peace is primarily an individual necessity.

¶ **Paris Potentials**—The role the big democracies have elected to follow is that of "pacific potency." In other words, they'll bend toward peace as far as they can without breaking, but if they fail to reach it their recoil will be terrific. Meanwhile a step is planned to wet blanket any deal over Czechoslovakia planned by the Hitler-Mussolini heart-to-heart sessions in Rome. Simultaneously the new pegged franc encourages the return of more expatriated capital as it strengthens against the dollar and pound. • The common front which France and Britain arranged a week ago in London stiffens the general morale and may strengthen the fiscal morale.

¶ **Mothers Don't Change**—Mrs. Grace Noll Crowell of Dallas, Texas, arriving in New York to represent the Nation's mothers at the Golden Rule Foundation's Mother's Day celebration, declares: "Mothers are much smarter than they were in my generation. They know how to give physical food. But every mother should give her child faith—something to hold on to. . . . I believe that without religion, without God to help her, no mother can do her work." • There's an aristocracy in America to which many of us yield loyalty. It is the aristocracy of truly American, truly Christian motherhood. Its coat of arms is self-sacrifice; its badge of honor is constancy; its hallmark is faith. Encouraged by the knee-taught code of that aristocracy, simple men have become great, tempted men have remained true, humble men have attained to wealth and prestige, embittered men have learned forgiveness, unsuccessful men have returned to the success found in simple virtues. Mother's Day? Why, we are largely living in a mothers' civilization. And we'll honor our mothers best by carrying on the banner of faith received from their tender hands.

British Government Loses New By-Election to Labor

Chamberlain Candidate Rejected by Close Vote in Former Stronghold Despite Strong Campaign—Premier's Foreign Policy Blamed

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—The National Government of Neville Chamberlain today lost another by-election to the Labor Party despite the fact that Cabinet Ministers for the first time in six years were permitted to make speeches in support of the Government candidate.

C. C. Poole, a railway clerk, was elected to the House of Commons from the Lichfield constituency, near Birmingham, over G. B. Craddock, Government candidate, by a majority of 826. Mr. Poole said he was elected "because the people have no faith in the foreign policy of the Government."

"No longer can Mr. Chamberlain say the people of Britain share his childlike faith in dictators," he declared.

It was the second such defeat for the Government in recent weeks, and jubilant Laborites hailed it as another decisive victory following the election of a Labor candidate in the by-election in West Fulham. The Government had previously been defeated, although not on a similar contest, at Ipswich.

The vote was Mr. Poole, 23,586; Mr. Craddock, 22,760.

The election was to fill the vacancy left by the passing of J. A. Lovat-Fraser, National Laborite, or one of the small section of the Labor Party which supported Mr. Chamberlain's National, but predominantly Conservative, Government. Mr. Lovat-Fraser had a majority of 3,295 over his Labor opponent in the 1935 general election.

Mr. Craddock is a National Laborite. He said the new budget, with its higher income tax and increases in the tea and gasoline duties, was a big factor in his defeat.

The Lichfield by-election was the ninth since the 1935 general election in which Labor has taken a seat from the Government. The Government also has lost one seat to an Independent and another to an Independent Conservative, while in 34 other by-elections since 1935 political representation has been unchanged.

Observers attributed much of Labor's recent climb to the resignation of Anthony Eden as Foreign Secretary on Feb. 20. Mr. Eden, however, has refused to bolt the Conservative Party or actively oppose the Chamberlain Government.

Despite this setback, the Government retains an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, with 415 seats to 195 for the Opposition. Three more by-elections are pending. Two Irish Nationalists have declined to take their seats. The House totals 615 seats.

Lichfield constituency includes some suburbs of Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain's home town and traditional Chamberlain stronghold.

It also includes the Cannock Chase coalfields, with thousands of miners.

Hoover Points Way of Nation To 'Saner Road'

New Deal Treads Path of European Disaster, Ex-President Warns

11 Steps Proposed

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 6 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, declaring the Roosevelt New Deal is heading the nation along "that dangerous road for democracy that led to disaster in Europe," offered last night a program which he said "would at least be a start on a saner and more cheerful road."

The former President asserted "despite every alibi, this depression is the direct result of governmental actions."

To "get off this dangerous road," he called for 11 "practical steps."

These included an end to "spending, inflation and pump priming," tax revision, a one-third reduction in relief expenditures through decentralization of administration, a drive to balance the national budget, the same rights for employer and employee before the Labor Board, and a stop to "indiscriminate defamations of business and the creation of class hate."

Grass Roots Convention

Mr. Hoover spoke before a "grass roots" convention of Oklahoma Republicans. The address was radiocast nationally.

Discussing his recent trip to Europe, he said "the torch of liberty" has been dashed out by some sort of Fascism "in 14 nations of more than 240,000,000 people—they all undertook new deals under some title, usually planned economy," as panaceas to cure economic difficulties.

"But what does the New Deal propose to do about this depression of theirs?" he went on. "It proposes to travel further down this dangerous road. More bureaucratic dictation to business, more inflation, more pump priming, more planned economy. We are to have more budget deficits, new inflations, more increase in national debts, more taxes for the future. We put the pea of $1,400,000,000 of gold under the other shell. These new actions may produce another shot in the arm.

Mr. Hoover said constructive action to allay fear and re-establish confidence in the future "would release the enormous reserves of private enterprise in place of a trickle of Government money" and would

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Barter Old and New in Latin America

H. Armstrong Roberts

Barter Whether in Concealed Modern Guise or in Open Primitive Form Is Fundamentally the Same

Upper—Trade Conducted Over Polished Desks in Terms of Aski Marks—Reich Credit Device—Is Spearhead of Recent German Gains
Lower—Buyer and Seller Meet in a Latin-American Market to Exchange Their Produce

Diversion Foes Gain Ground In Bay State Move

Joint Session to Discuss Gas Tax Amendment Is Approved

House Must Act

Plunkett Leads Senate Fight to Keep Auto Funds for Roads

Opponents of the annual State practice of diverting gasoline tax revenue for purposes other than highway construction were celebrating today their first legislative victory as a result of a Senate vote favoring an order for a joint convention of the House and Senate to consider a proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting diversion.

The road to a constitutional amendment is long, however, and the diversion opponents must wage several battles before they gain a final victory. The Constitution provides that a proposed amendment shall be adopted by two successive legislatures and then be approved by the people on a referendum.

But before the Legislature votes on the proposal this year the House must concur with the Senate in calling a joint session to consider the issue. Furthermore, inasmuch as the Senate order contained no date for the joint session, action must be taken in regard to a definite time for the discussion.

Debate In Senate

Senate debate on the joint session proposal consumed an hour, with Senator Theodore R. Plunkett (R) of Adams leading the proponent debaters and Senator Edward C. Carroll of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, heading the opposition.

Senator Plunkett declared "motorists of the State have protested repeatedly on the misuse of gas tax money, yet over $63,000,000 has been diverted for general purposes. This puts an unfair burden upon motorists, and if diversion is continued the State may suffer a penalty of the loss of $3,500,000 of Federal funds," he said.

"Five states have adopted constitutional amendments prohibiting diversion and 18 other states now have this question before them. We've got to stop juggling this tax money," Senator Plunkett said.

Started in 1933

The diversion practice was first adopted in Massachusetts by Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely in 1933 to reduce the State tax on cities and towns to finance a State budget deficit. It has been continued every year since, despite the fact that motorists organizations have repeatedly declared the gasoline tax originally was voted to finance only highway costs.

Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge opposed the constitutional amendment proposal, saying "We have a painless tax in the gas tax and I favor a reasonable amount of diversion of this painless tax—because if we don't continue we are going to run headlong into a painful tax. Proponents of this amendment do not tell use what sort of tax we're going to have to impose if we block diversion."

Senator John D. Mackey (R) of Quincy also opposed the amendment, contending "it would be unwise to limit use of the money so that in case of an emergency the State would be unable to use the money for meeting flood problems or other emergencies."

Several other members of the Upper Branch spoke on the question. The proponents of the amendment blocked several parliamentary attempts to kill the proposal, but finally forced through the joint convention order on a vote of 27 to 8. However, Senator Carroll moved for reconsideration of the vote on Monday.

Overhauling of New Deal Demanded by U. S. Chamber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—American business as represented by the United States Chamber of Commerce voted unanimously here last night in favor of a general overhauling of the New Deal fabric of legislation, with particular emphasis on the desirability of eliminating the National Labor Relations Act altogether.

The 2,500 delegates at the annual meeting of the Chamber suggested that perhaps some of the elements might be salvaged and re-erected, but they made it clear that in their opinion that recovery cannot be regained until the New Deal is taken apart piecemeal and as little as possible of it put together again.

Their action was taken in a lengthy series of resolutions adopted by the meeting late yesterday afternoon. First on the list was a general demand for "re-examination by Congress in the light of experience" of what has been done during the past eight years in order to "free initiative in enterprises promoting employment" and get a new start. It was followed by over 40 resolutions on specific questions. One of the first and most uncompromising was a demand for repeal of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Other Business Views

In other resolutions the Chamber went on record against such past New Deal trends as government competition with business in the utility field, and sought to head off such future New Deal objectives as Federal wage and hour legislation. They condemned continued suggestions that there is any serious need for new anti-trust legislation, they opposed several proposals pending in Congress for railroad legislation, they opposed new restrictions on capital investment and favored a relaxation of many restrictions now imposed by the Securities Exchange Commission—in short they wanted relaxation or removal of everything which business considers inimical to exercise of its own initiative.

On some subjects the chamber did not come out at odds with the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

Newark Charges Fair 'Snub'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Troubles multiplied for the New York World's Fair, 1939, today as the City Commission of Newark, N. J., holding that New Jersey had been seriously ignored in literature advertising the fair, urged State participation instead at San Francisco's international exposition as a means of returning the "slight" of its big brother across the Hudson River.

In a resolution sent to the Appropriations Committee of the New Jersey Legislature at Trenton, the Newark Commission asked that funds requested for advertising at the New York Fair should be diverted because a map circulated recently by the fair management failed to show the harbor airport of northern New Jersey's chief metropolis.

The old army barracks at Trenton was selected as a model for the proposed New Jersey structure on the New York Fair grounds at Flushing, Queens. Plans for the building have been made by the New Jersey World's Fair Commission.

"The northern part of New Jersey, the west shore of the Hudson, Newark Bay, the Port of Newark, and the Newark Airport have been omitted in all pamphlets, maps, and other literature advertising the New York World's Fair, a resolution said.

Representatives of the New York Exposition explained it had not been their intention to show any other area on the map than nearby districts of Long Island.

Reich Cutting Lead of U. S.; Now Chief Exporter to Brazil

Latin America: For New World or Old?
Fifth of 12 Daily Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just completed a 20,000-mile aerial survey of Latin America

In the last two years Germany has displaced the United States as chief exporter to Brazil. Yet President Vargas of Brazil is on record as preferring America's free foreign exchange to the Reich's barter devices.

How has Germany been able, with one of the most primitive forms of exchange, to eclipse Britain in the Latin-American market, and to cast heavy shadows across the ascending incline of United States trade with nations to the south?

The answer to this question bears directly on whether Latin America is headed toward the New World or the Old. Trade follows the flag, but the flags of political alignments also tend to follow trade.

If Latin-American nations should find their trade increasingly turning toward Europe, there would be a natural decline in Latin America's interest in the New World.

Trade is a potent broadener of men's horizons. The earliest explorers—the discoverers of the New World itself—set out in cockleshells to seek the fabled riches of Cathay.

Storehouse of Gold

Columbus and his immediate followers never reached Cathay. But some of them stumbled en route upon a storehouse of gold so glittering that it is a marvel the Great Khan himself did not hear of it and seek to conquer the Pacific in its quest.

Gold from Peru and from Mexico poured into Europe 400 years ago. It lured Drake and the other English sea adventurers. It filled Spanish war chests for the building of the Great Armada. It paved with gold the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution.

For more than four centuries men have striven to control South America's wealth. Their most strenuous digging has not yet exhausted that wealth. It remains as one of humanity's storehouses for the future.

Unlike Africa, South America and the other portions of Latin America have not been subjected to fully colonial staus during the past century. Twenty independent nations have been finding their place in the international community.

Young in the ways of self-govern-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Hurley's Promise Of Merit System Cited at Hearing

Even before Gov. Charles F. Hurley took office, John L. Delaney, recognized as representing him, consulted with M. Joseph McCartin, executive secretary of the Unemployment Compensation Commission at that time, as to the need for appointment of employees by the commission, it was brought out today as Warren A. Patten, counsel for the special legislative committee investigating adherence to the civil service laws by the commission, examined Mr. McCartin.

Mr. McCartin, who served as executive secretary for the body from December, 1935, until his resignation in April, 1937, said that Mr. Delaney—since appointed by Governor Hurley to a post with the Closed Bank Division of the State Dtpartment of Banks and Banking—did visit him to learn about the personnel situation.

"He was down there looking for

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

Physicians Find Thought Is Cause of Much Disease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 6—The effect of thought on the human body featured discussions at the fifty-third annual meeting of the Association of American Physicians, which closed at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Hotel here on Wednesday. Physicians reported that a large percentage of cases which came to them for treatment were produced by the thought of the patient.

Dr. G. Canby Robinson, of Baltimore, said that in 80 per cent of the average run of medical cases admitted to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Md., emotional factors were present. They were directly related to the illnesses in 66 per cent of the cases and in 38 per cent were the major precipitating cause, he added.

Findings Checked

Discussion from the floor brought out that surveys in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York and at the Boston Medical Dispensary tally very closely with this.

Dr. Robinson's report covered 174 cases selected for the study as "a fair sample" of the usual run of city patients. In each case the study began with an interview, going over the symptoms in orders to sort out those that were emotional, then going into the "adverse social conditions" involved. Homes were visited in 111 cases for further light. In the end, there was a balance sheet of physical and social assets and liabilities in each case.

Organize Cases

"We found much to be traced to emotional causes even in organic disturbances," Dr. Robinson reported. "Eventually these trace back to maladjustments of life and its problems. There has been little systematic study of disturbances of bodily functions from such causes."

Dr. Robinson said that "a large proportion of the patients admitted to the public medical service of the hospital have adverse social conditions leading to their illness and often entirely responsible." This, he declared, was convincing evidence that there were compelling reasons for greater consideration and further investigation of adverse social conditions in their relation to illness.

Economics in the News

France, Then and Now—From Leading Monetary Power in Europe to Subordination to Britain—Joining Sterlingaria

By H. B. E.

With the linking of the franc to the pound, the French have decided to commit their monetary policy, as well as their foreign policy, to the British. The whirligig of time! It was not so many years ago that the pound was the vassal of the franc. Now the pound is master, and relations with the dollar will be determined by the British, though monetary London and monetary Washington are working together under the so-called Tripartite Agreement.

France came out of the World War the strongest power in Europe. It seemed for a time as if Norman Angell was wrong. In his famous book, "The Great Illusion," he had said that war was unprofitable even to the victors. But after 1918 Great Britain, let alone Germany, deferred to France. French power was augmented by clever monetary policy; in fact, that power was expressed mainly in the field of international finance.

To show how this power operated, it is necessary to recite what the war did to monetary Europe. During the war all countries save America left the gold standard. In time the currencies went to a substantial discount against gold and therefore the dollar. For instance, the pre-war franc was worth 19.5 cents, but by 1920 it had fallen to six cents.

In that year the off-gold countries began to explore ways and means of restoring monetary stability on the gold standard. In 1925, Britain linked its pound to gold and the dollar at the pre-war relation. Here was a plain case of over-valuation; i. e., the value of the pound was fixed higher than its purchasing power warranted. Italy followed suit. She likewise overvalued the lira. France, however, played a waiting game under Premier Poincaré, and did not stabilize the franc de jure till 1928. And then the fixed rate was put below its real purchasing power, not above. The rate was 3.92 cents, as compared with 19.3 pre-war.

The rate was rough on French internal bondholders and other members of the creditor class. Such a drastic markdown of the franc had been accompanied by a rise in domestic prices. Thus creditors received their dues in the same amount of money, but the money had grievously diminished in purchasing power.

What the creditors lost, however, France as a power gained. Stabilization had been preceded by the building up of balances abroad. M. Poincaré attracted such confidence in Europe that world speculators invested in the franc. Result: more balances. Trade and tourists came to France to turn over still more foreign money for French goods and services which were still cheap in foreign money. The revaluation of French gold from a 19.3-cent basis to a 3.92-cent basis added yet again to French resources.

This power revealed itself in French statesmanship. "The possession of excessive financial power," wrote Dr. Paul Einzig, then Paris correspondent of the Financial News of London, "developed in Paris an aggressive spirit in relation to both ex-enemies and ex-allies." Britain became uneasy. She had an overvalued pound which was propped up by French balances kept in pounds in London. The British felt that the French withdrew money when they wished to keep the British toeing the line: As illustration the British cite French pressure during the Reparations Conference of 1930.

In 1931, after an abnormal drain of funds from London, Great Britain obtained release by again deserting the gold standard. The pound was allowed to decline to its natural value. The decision likewise meant a release from French power. From then on the British started to build up a monetary world of their own around the pound which Sir Basil Blackett called Sterlingaria. Many other countries deserted gold, and linked their currencies to this managed pound. In 1933 even the dollar severed itself from gold, and dropped in value till the franc was worth 6.63 cents. At last, on Sept. 25, 1936, the French, in desperation, decided upon "just a little devaluation." From 6.63 cents the franc was lowered to between 4½ cents and 5 cents, a value still higher than the 3.92 Poincaré franc.

But, as in most French actions since the war, the decision came too late to be of service to French recovery. The depression had put the Socialist Blum in the saddle. In approved New Deal style he put redistribution above addition. The result was that, with less and less to be redivided, the franc found even its 4½-5 cent strength sapping away. Now it has been stabilized at a fixed relation with the pound which, if the pound and the dollar stay put at the present ratio, gives it a 2.78-cent value in terms of dollars. In other words, the French have decided to join Sterlingaria, and allow the British to manage the once-mighty franc.

Britain Warned Kaiser in 1912

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—Publication yesterday of secret documents of the British Foreign Office disclosed that King George V warned Germany two years before the World War that Great Britain would aid France and Russia against attack.

The manuscripts disclosed a letter the late King wrote to Sir Edward Grey, then the British Foreign Secretary, in December, 1912.

It informed Sir Edward that the King had told Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Kaiser, that "in the event of Germany and Austria going to war with Russia and France," Great Britain "undoubtedly" would aid the attacked nations.

This was among hundreds of documents included in the tenth volume of "British documents on origins of the war."

The German view of the cause of European instability was disclosed in the Kaiser's communication in May, 1913, to the British naval attaché at Berlin.

Wilhelm said, "Sir E. Grey is always harping on the 'balance of power.' The real matter is that the balance of power was upset in Europe when you ranged yourselves on the side of Russia and France.

"It was due to my poor uncle who in a misguided moment was persuaded at Reval to sign the agreement and join England to an alliance of two nations who have offensive agreements against Germany.

"Since that time these nations have traded on the fact they have England backing them up."

Grey's reply to King George's letter of December, 1912, was as follows:

"If Austria attacked Servia aggressively and Germany attacked Russia if she came to the assistance of Servia and France were then involved, it might become necessary for England to fight, as the German Chancellor said Germany would fight, for the defense of her position in Europe and for the protection of her own future and security."

And many historians contend that's just what happened many months later.

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A. F. of L. Ignores Third Party Move

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor decided yesterday to ignore the La Follette third party movement, for the time being at least.

After the Federation's policy-making Executive Council concluded its spring meeting, President William Green said "we felt there was nothing to do or consider" about the La Follette brothers' plans, but "that we would simply have to wait developments."

So far, John L. Lewis, C. I. O. Chairman, has refused to comment on the La Follette movement.

In the Boston Section:

Thirty-two witnesses summoned for next Tuesday in Dolan Case.

Littauer cornerstone laying plans announced.

"House built in a day" with steel frame promises new building era.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Woodring's Anti-Fascist Talk Draws Press Protest in Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Once more a possibly unpremeditated speech in the United States by a Cabinet officer—this time Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War—has produced a sharp and denunciatory reaction from Virgilio Gayda, the newspaper spokesman for the Italian Government.

There was no evidence in Washington that the Woodring speech was a carefully arranged declaration in foreign policy. Rather, it seemed a routine address, interesting and perhaps important, but not intended to echo around the Foreign Offices of Europe and Asia.

However, Mr. Woodring used language which was resented by the Italian Government. "We must rigidly exclude the twin blights of Communism and Fascism," said the Secretary. Few forms of words could have been more specifically offensive to the Rome Government, it seems in retrospection, but it is doubtful if the American Government seriously considered this aspect.

The State Department, after having assisted recently in President Roosevelt's careful praise of the Italo-British Pact, does not seem in the mood to go out of its way to hurt Fascist feelings. Therefore the most likely assumption is that Secretary Woodring was speaking on his own responsibility.

Nevertheless, Secretary Woodring is a member of the Cabinet, and nothing he says publicly can be divorced from joint responsibility. Naturally, so pointed a denunciation of Fascism would be cabled speedily and in its strongest form to Rome, and equally automatically a reply comes back.

The major point in Mr. Woodring's address—apart from the single reference to the "twin blights"—was his warning to the war-inclined nations that the democracies might have lost their patience.

Democracies and Peace

"At present," he said, "the democracies are strongly pacifistic. They have not always been so. If pressed too far a wave of indignation might sweep over them that would make it extremely difficult to keep the peace. It is essential that continued aggression be stopped before things get out of hand."

Tracing increasingly aggressive incidents since the invasion of Manchukuo to the present, Mr. Woodring said: "each incident has had repercussions on the world situation until today there is less reliance upon the sanctity of treaties, less trust in international good faith, less confidence upon which to build lasting prosperity than has been for a long time."

Such incidents, he continued, make necessary large American armaments and a willingness to use them. In this connection Secretary Woodring indirectly criticized the proposed Ludlow Amendment, against which he led a national speaking campaign. But he insisted that the foundation of a nation's military strength is its economic power, and "in economic strength the democracies are stronger than the autocracies." This, and other references, helped to draw the strong retorts from Italy.

Answer of Italy

In an editorial in Il Giornale d'Italia, Mr. Gayda said:

"The Secretary of War of the United States will have difficulty in identifying the Ethiopian war as 'pressure on a democratic nation.' Lacking this proof, his statements would seem deliberately hostile and provocative to Italy.

"Woodring in substance sanctions with his declarations the activities of bloc politics, the theory of preventive war against the authoritarian regime, and ranks himself among the instigators of that policy of international confusion which could not long continue without provoking most fateful and necessary reactions."

Mr. Gayda also called Mr. Woodring's remarks before the United States Chamber of Commerce "incredible and intimidating statements."

Japan Joins Protest

TOKYO, May 6 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman, commenting on a speech by the United States Secretary of War, Harry Woodring, declared today it was "regrettable" when responsible persons made statements serving "only to harm friendly relations."

The Tokyo spokesman observed that recriminations would not promote peace, and urged Americans to adopt an attitude of understanding.

English Policeman Sketches Evidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. HELENS, England—"Black and white" evidence in the form of sketches is frequently suppled by David Kidd, Police Constable, during the course of cases he brings before the magistrates here.

Mr. P. C. Kidd depicts in sketch form the offence with which the defendant is charged, and finds that it saves quite a lot of explaining.

He points out that in a sketch the artist can show something actually happening, whereas photographs are usually taken too late to do that.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00 six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

ALASKA
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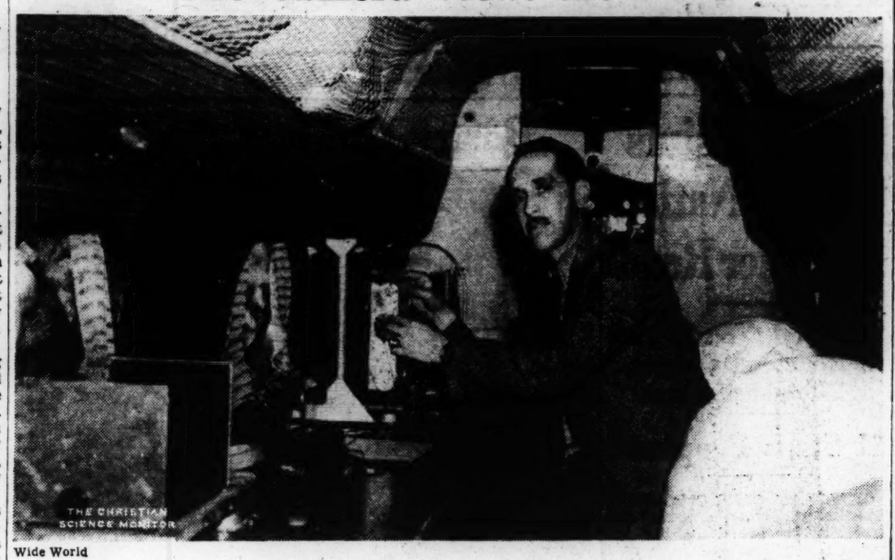
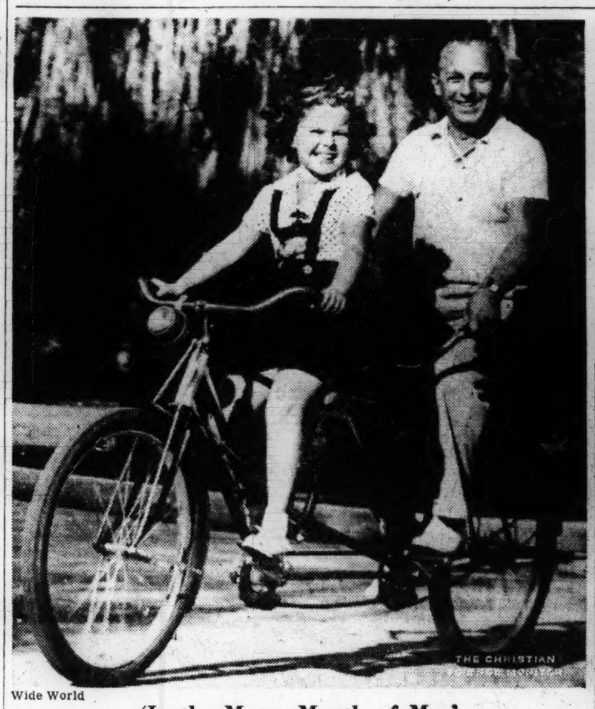


Wide World

Flying Laboratory of the Airways

Ben F. Howard of Cleveland, Ohio, is devoting full time to making commercial aviation safer for the public. The picture shows Mr. Howard seated at the cabin workbench of the United Air Lines' experimental plane in which he will fly from coast to coast. He will make tests of new radio devices and plane parts in plan to increase speed, safety, and economy. Unusual kinds of weather will be tested.



Wide World

'In the Merry Month of May'

On a bicycle built for two, a Palm Springs, Calif., cameraman snapped Shirley Temple and her father, George Temple, pedaling along tree-lined paths. Shirley, by the way, is still tops at film theater box offices, and keeps young while growing up.

Wide World

Charley Remodeled

America's snappy come-backer takes a ride with Edgar Bergen along the streets of Hollywood. "Do tell," comments McCarthy.

'American Mother for 1938'

Mrs. Grace Noll Crowell of Dallas, Texas, who received the title from the committee of the Golden Rule Foundation, has the necessary "breadth of human sympathy," as well as 2000 published poems to her credit.

Legacy of Faith to Children Fostered by 'American Mother'

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—"The American Mother for 1938," Mrs. Grace Noll Crowell of Dallas, Texas, arrived today and said, "I'm just not one bit sophisticated.

"I've lived under my little roof, and raised three sons to grown manhood, and they're fine, clean boys.

"I believe that without religion, without God to help her, no mother can do her work."

The woman who was chosen to represent the Nation's mothers at the Golden Rule Foundation's national celebration of Mother's Day said, "Mothers are much smarter than they were in my generation.

"They know how to give physical food. But every mother should give her child faith—something to hold onto long after she is gone.

"If children have that, they need no other legacy."

Mrs. Crowell, the author of 2,000 published poems, written "with one hand on the pen and the other on the baby," said she thought "for the temptations they have, youth is standing up fine.

"There are temptations—more than we had when I was a girl in Iowa," she continued.

"We had the fields and the wind, and now young people have automobiles and shows. But modern girls are fundamentally sound."

The 1938 "American Mother" is brown-eyed and friendly, with a dimple in her cheek.

On arrival she was trimly dressed in black, with rhinestone clips, and a gray coat with an orchid on her shoulder.

Her husband, Norman H. Crowell, accompanied her to "take good care of her" on her first trip to New York. "I'm just a bystander," he grinned in the flurry at the station.

Mrs. Crowell ended the interview, in the station master's office at Pennsylvania Station by quoting from one of her own poems:

"Since I have had a son, I cannot see
Another's son hurt heedlessly. . . .
All mothers' sons are mine. . . ."

Radio interviews, teas, luncheon and a reception by Mayor La Guardia await Mrs. Crowell.

The other three women who have received the medal, Mrs. Fletcher M. Johnson of Gainesville, Ga.; Mrs James Richard Smith of Claremont Calif., and Mrs. Carl R. Gray o Omaha, Neb., will take part in th Mother's Day broadcast.

Cave Dweller Found to Belong Early in Ice Age

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Reconstruction of the head of a Sinanthropus woman, an inhabitant of China some 500,000 to 1,000,000 years ago, has just been completed by Dr. Franz Weidenreich, Honorary Director of the Cenozoic Research Laboratory, the National Geographic Survey of China, assisted by Mrs. Lucile Swan, sculptor.

Further discoveries in recent months relating to the Peking man (Sinanthropus pekinensis) have made the reconstruction possible. A large fragment of the upper jaw was the latest important find, which, when added to the abundant material already discovered in more than 10 years of digging, completed the picture of mankind's extremely ancient relative.

Among the very primitive characteristics of Peking man are the absence of chin, shape of teeth and the size of the orbital, or eyebrow ridges. The braincase is elongated and very low. By such characteristics, Sinanthropus represents one of the lowest anatomical stages so far discovered in human ancestry.

The remains of Peking man have been excavated by the Geological Survey fron an ancient cave deposit near the village of Chou kou tien, about 35 miles southwest of Peking, China. The cave was apparently a habitation of early mankind for thousands of years. The deposit was discovered in the summer of 1921 by Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson, Dr. Otto Zdansky, and Dr. Walter Granger of the American Museum of Natural History.

It is not possible to be definite about the geologic age of Peking man, but it comes some time in the first half of the Pleistocene period, the glacial or ice age. The Pleistocene is probably the most accurately established between 1,000,000 B. C. and 10,000 B. C. Thus the remains are probably at least 500,000 years old.

World Federation Fellowship Awards

MONTREAL, May 6 (CP) — Award of fellowships given by the International Federal of University Women was anonunced recently by Dr. A. Vibert Douglas of Montreal, Canadian representative on the Committee of Selection. Notice of the awards was received from London, headquarters of the Federation.

Dr. K. N. Bhagvat, graduate of University of Bombay, was awarded the Crusade Fellowship valued at $1,500; and the junior award of $1,250 was given to Dr. Cecilia Lutwak-Mann, graduate of University of Lwów, Poland. In addition, a special fellowship worth $750, was granted this year to Dr. Vera Paraskova, of Bulgaria.

Hoover Points Way 'Off Dangerous Road'

(Continued from Page 1)

"take men back to their jobs tomorrow and permanently."

"For a start," he said, "we need to:

"First, re-establish confidence that there will be no more attacks upon the safeguards of free men. That is the independence of Congress and of the courts.

"Second, restore common morals and intellectual morals in government. In a democracy or in a Christian country the ends do not justify the means.

"Third, abandon this economy of scarcity and go in for production, work, and thrift.

"Fourth, stop this spending and inflation, and pump priming.

"Fifth, revise the taxes so as to free the initiative and enterprise of men. The original Senate proposals were a step in that direction.

"Sixth, reduce relief expenditures by one-third, through decentralizing its administration. Take it out of the hands of wasters and politicians and put it back into non-political committees in each community and require the states and local communities to find 5 or 10 per cent of the cost. That will provide greater and more sympathetic care for those in distress. It will restore confidence that the Republic is not being destroyed by the purchase of elections.

"Seventh, by the savings on relief, and reduction of other expenditures and the end of pump priming, drive to really balance the budget.

"Eighth, stop credit inflation juggling. Make the currency convertible into bullion at the irreparable 59-cent dollar and repeal all authority for currency inflation.

"Ninth, set up a court of 25 responsible, non-political men representing business, labor, and agriculture to direct Federal Reserve policies and thus take that control of credit out of the hands of politicians.

"Tenth, give the employer and all branches of labor the same rights before the Labor Board and appoint judicially minded men to the Board.

"Eleventh, stop indiscriminate defamations of business and the creations of class hate. Use the courts for purposes of prosecution."

Salient portions of the address by Herbert Hoover here last night are as follows:

Studied Dictatorships' Rise

I have spent some time in Europe exploring the staggering rise of dictatorships or authoritarian governments on the ashes of democracies. By the simple test of free speech, free press, constitutional guarantees and representative government, the light of liberty has gone out among 370,000,000 people out of the 500,000,000 in Europe alone. Among 130,000,000 in Russia the short flash of liberty in 1917 was snuffed out by Communism. And even more alarming to free men, in so short a period as 19 years, the torch of liberty has been dashed out by some sort of Fascism in 14 more nations of over 240,000,000 people.

My major concern on that journey, however, was to learn more clearly what fate in these 14 nations had driven men to abandon democracy for some form of dictatorship. Nations change their way of life only under great pressures. Yet these nations made this immense change without much opposition or bloodshed.

It is cheaply superficial to say that these people became despaired, tired of unemployment, of hunger, and misery, and class-conflict. That is true, but what caused all this vast unemployment, misery, and conflict?

Ten days ago I delivered an address upon the moral degeneration in democracies which contributes to their fall.

Tonight I propose to discuss what economic causes contributed to these miseries which ended in the suicide of liberty. And I am not interested in this as an academic student of government. I am interested because it concerns the future of liberty in our country. And I am interested because the experiences of these nations point to the causes of 12,000,000 lost jobs in our country today.

Not one of those 14 nations started with the intention to surrender liberty. They started by adopting panaceas to cure slumps or overcome economic difficulties. They all undertook new deals under some title, usually planned economy. In variable doses they undertook credit and currency manipulation, price fixing, pump-priming, and spending with huge deficits and high taxes. Step by step they sapped the vitality of free enterprise by government experiments in dictation and socialistic competition. They had the illusion that true liberalism was a middle road between fascism on the right and socialism on the left. They sacrificed free enterprise to pursue the Utopias of both of them.

Every succeeding step was egged on by politicians fanning class hate, exaggerating every abuse and besmirching every protesting voice. Every step was accompanied by greater corruption of the electorate, increasing intellectual and moral dishonesty in government. They did produce periods of artificial prosperity, only to collapse again.

Confidence Failed

These forces finally jammed the mainspring by which private enterprise is moved to production. That is confidence. Fear and unemployment paralyzed the consumption of goods.

It was at the end of this dangerous road that hunger came to their cities with violent labor conflict and final despair. Those desperate people willingly surrendered every liberty to some man or group of men who promised economic security, moral regeneration, discipline and hope.

The end is not alone a ruthless economic organization at the sacrifice of all personal liberty. Fascism represents the extinction of pity and mercy which Christianity gave the world. It represents an upsurge of abhorrent brutality. Its method is that any end justifies the means. And that the end justifies every perversion of intellectual honesty and government morals.

At a terrible price Fascism has had apparent success in restoring production and employment. True, the standard of living is lower than in their neighbor democracies. But this appearance of success infects other countries who think they can play with these fires without being burned.

Budgets Balanced

In contrast with these authoritarian nations are the surviving democracies of Europe. In their economic troubles they tightened their belts, balanced their budgets, refused these new deals and planned economies. Today they have had little unemployment and are the most prosperous nations in the world. That is, except France. The French, of course, are in trouble because a few years ago they copied the New Deal.

Now, what road have we been traveling in the United States? We followed a sign marked Planned Economy, the way to end all depressions. The subtitle was To Abundant Life. We at least know now where we have got to. It can be said in two sentences.

The New Deal started with a Government debt of $21,000,000,000 and today finds itself with a debt either direct or guaranteed of $42,000,000,000. It started with 12,000,000 unemployed; it finds itself after five years with 12,000,000 unemployed.

And it is not alone the townspeople who suffer. These 12,000,000 men and their families are compelled to skimp, save, and suffer in order to keep life together. Their reduced consumption of farm products represents more acres than Secretary Wallace's already idle fields. The farmer gets no subsidy on these.

What Caused Depression?

What caused this depression? Despite all the alibis, I can show you in a minute or two. Depressions arise from many causes, and the first step in diagnosis is to eliminate those which are not present. Certainly I did not create this depression, so you can eliminate that.

And seriously we can also eliminate the two major causes of the depression of 1929-1932. The first of these was our crazy boom stimulated by Federal Reserve policies begun in 1927 and which cracked up in 1929. We were beginning to recover from those sins when the second and far more deadly cause intervened. That was the 1931 collapse of Europe. That European financial panic drained our credit and our gold. For months there was hardly a single new European order for a bale of our cotton or a bushel of our wheat.

Europe's regained economic strength is helping us. Europe is purchasing twice as much of our goods as it did during the last depression. Omitting New Deal France and Communist Russia, their relative indexes of production and employment are running from 30 per cent to 50 pert cent higher than ours. There is no financial panic brewing over there. They are not withdrawing credit or gold from us as they did in 1931 and 1938. On the contrary, they are sending vast quantities of gold over here.

Therefore our present slump does not come from Europe.

This is solely our own depression. Its causes must be searched for right here at home. And we can also eliminate the usual causes of our home-made depressions.

No Business Strike

It is nonsense to say that either big or little business is on a strike. It is not so. We have had no such strike. We have been struck. Business is yearning to sell automobiles and new suits of clothes. It is yearning to extend power plants and build houses. Big business men or little business men are not scared to take on men if anybody will give then an order for goods. But who has the confidence to give the orders?

There is only one place left to search for the causes of this depression. Despite every alibi, this depression is the direct result of governmental actions.

And now let us examine the dangerous road we have been traveling. It would startle this country if our people had a detailed list of the powers over their daily life they have surrendered to the President and his bureaucracy. More and more we have submitted to authoritarian action. A large part of these powers are invisible. But they weave together and expand within a bureaucracy. And bear in mind, power is just as powerful through subsidies and favor of political jobs as it is by coercion and jail.

And the sheep's clothing of these powers is that righteous phrase, Planned Economy. The Communists first invented it. The Fascists adopted it. It still serves to fool the people. It carries the illusion that it means forward-looking. But its reality is the wolf of bureaucratic power. And it bites the flock.

Never before except in a dictatorship have such powers been given to the head of a State. And the craving of bureaucracy for more power is never satisfied. Failure does not stop their dreams; it only multiplies their alibis.

Under these mixtures every man must conduct his business with one eye on Washington. Every plan of action is a bet on what bureaucracy may do. Every farmer must act with an eye on an agricultural agent. Every investment of savings is a gamble on what will be done to the currency. Every future price of a commodity is not a judgment on the law of supply and demand, but another bet on Washington. Every venture into new enterprise must be calculated upon what will be left over after punitive taxes.

All along the line it weakens the judgment of men. It sickens initiative and enterprise. It knocks the confidence out of men. It substitutes fear. It destroys millions of jobs.

But let me give you a word of comfort. It is true that we have been following that dangerous road for democracy that led to disaster in Europe. But those countries were young in freedom and weak in their fidelities to liberty. They were economically lean from the war. We are tough in our fidelities. We still have some economic fat on our national body. We still have powers of resistance. We have great powers of recovery right now.

And let me add that there should be improvement from this immediate situation no matter what the government does—but it will not be real recovery with full or permanent employment if we continue down this dangerous road. And we are not going to go down that road without a lot of more fighting free speech.

And in conclusion. When I stepped on the soil of America a month ago I felt a great lift of spirit. And why? Because, despite all discouragements, here is a people who themselves are right. A people through whose blood run courage and honesty and faith. A people who will fight through these wrongs and these mistakes. A people who will never surrender their intellectual and spiritual freedom. A people who will yet have a free economy free from abuse and wrong. These people will fight for it by constitutional methods as Americans have always fought for it. For it is in our blood.

Equal Rights Law Goes to Senate —And Out Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—The proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, after reaching the Senate floor, was back today in the laps of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Judiciary Committee sent it to the Senate on March 20 without recommendation but when it was reached on the calendar yesterday, Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, moved that it be returned to the Committee.

The Amendment, sponsored by the National Woman's Party, militant feminist group, seeks to do away with all legal discriminations against women by providing that "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

Senator Borah contends such an amendment would bring widespread confusion as to the status of thousands of laws—some enacted as protective measures, others relics of a day before women had entered the business or industrial world.

Intensive and strategic lobbying in behalf of the amendment has been carried on by the Woman's Party, but because of wide divergence of opinion among women's organizations as to its merits, it has had a hard struggle. The Judiciary Committee divided evenly 9-9 on the question of reporting it to the Senate and then voted to send it on without recommendation.

The Amendment is opposed by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the National League of Women Voters and others who believe protective legislation, such as minimum-wage laws applying to women only, are a step in the right direction. The Woman's Party contends such laws put women at a disadvantage in the labor market. Minimum-wage laws, they say, often cause employers to discharge women and hire men at a lower wage.

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TELEPHONE

Unions Prepare to Enroll Ship Labor of Great Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio—Union labor is said to be preparing a drive on the Great Lakes, once the recession lifts from the shipping business, both the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization having designed to win over the 10,000 seamen and license personnel of the area.

But blocking this drive are mountains of iron ore piled on Lake docks and thousands of cars of coal, jamming rail yards at Lake ports. Last season the bulk freight commerce of the Great Lakes—iron ore, coal, limestone and grain—reached 134,688,239 tons, only 2.9 per cent under the record of 1929. Ships, dock space and seamen were at a premium. Shippers demanded Lake service and paid high for it.

When the season closed early in December, more than 6,000,000 tons of ore were on Lake docks, and 36,000,000 tons in furnace yards. With iron and steel production skidding rapidly through the winter and spring months, the stocks remained a barrier to shipments of ore this spring and early summer from the Minnesota ranges to Lake ports.

If shipping picks up, the shippers are expected to face something this season they have never faced before—a union movement among seamen, quickened by the rivalry of labor's two wings. For years the A. F. of L.'s International Seaman's Union has been the only union among unlicensed men on the Lakes. But it's half-century record is not impressive. It does not have a contract with any important line, and the big shippers hire their men through the Lake Carriers' Association—the National Association of Manufacturers of the Lakes.

But this year the C. I. O. is ready to drive ahead in support of its National Maritime Union. Both unions have offices in most of the Lake ports. In Toledo, they glower at each other across the street near the waterfront. Each has its port agents, and each is slowly getting a membership drive under way.

The I. S. U. has been "reorganized" and is in the hands of an A. F. of L. Executive Council. Joe Ryan, boss of the powerful Longshoremen's Union, wants control, however, and if he can keep the longshoremen on his side in any fight between the two seamen's unions, the Lakes are believed to be in for a real squall.

The National Maritime Union has shown its hand only once, but it proved effective. Last October, as the season drew to a close, its members on the Great Lakes Transit Corporation fleet staged a sit-down strike in Cleveland. The N. M. U. was protesting the granting of a closed shop to the I. S. U. The strike ended quickly, with an agreement by all parties to abide by a Government-supervised election. The N. M. U. won.

On April 6, the N. M. U. and the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, operator of the fleet of 18 package freighters, signed a closed shop contract. The fleet concern withdrew from the Great Lakes Carriers, however, leaving the ore and coal shippers still with a united front against both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions.

The rival unions, fighting each other as well as the united ship owners, will have real foes to meet. Among the biggest shippers on the Lakes are Ford Motor Company and the Republic Steel Company, headed by Henry Ford and Tom Girdler, against whose auto and steel empires the forces of organized labor have so far warred in vain.

Oregon Explains Withdrawal From New York World Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Oregon's World Fair Commission has announced withdrawal of this State from participation in the New York World's Fair, 1939. If no legal objections are encountered, the sum allotted for the New York event will be added to exhibits to be featured at San Francisco's Golden Gate Exposition next year.

The announcement clarified the situation surrounding sudden cessation of negotiations by Oregon's representatives a few weeks ago. Reason for the decision was given as unfavorable action taken by the New York Fair Corporation in failing to maintain agreements made with the Oregon Commission.

Site Selected

"Oregon was one of the first States to apply for a site at the New York Fair," the Commission said. "A choice of sites was available and a select location was decided upon for which the State agreed to pay $35,000.

"Later, the New York Corporation, through its president, Grover Whalen, asked the Oregon Commission if it would consider relinquishing its site to Belgium and accept another site elsewhere on the grounds," the report said. "This was refused, but later accepted when the New York Corporation agreed to erect a building to house the Oregon exhibit. When plans were being made for the exhibit the New York group denied making an agreement to furnish a building, with Oregon's resultant withdrawal from participation."

Foreign Complex

Oregon officials said the transfer of sites to the Belgian Government indicated New York Fair officials "have developed a more or less foreign complex, as we understand it is their policy to give free covered space to foreign participants, as compared to a very high cost to the States."

It is the opinion of Oregon officials that the San Francisco Fair will do much toward cementing the spirit of friendliness and co-operation among the States. It is likewise believed that extensive exhibits at the Pacific Coast Exposition will increase tourist traffic through the State, which in turn should result in many new residents for the future.

Oregon Given Time To Claim Fair Site

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 5—Although Oregon withdrew its participation recently, that State still has until May 15 to claim an allotted site at the New York World's Fair 1939, exposition officials said today as they voiced regret that an unforeseen demand for space in the Government section had made it impossible to satisfy wishes of all exhibitors.

Part of Oregon's original site was withdrawn to make room for the Belgian pavilion after more foreign governments than had been expected applied for participation, it was explained.

Since the master plan of the fair grounds was not flexible enough to permit placing foreign government buildings at any spot on the 1216½-acre site, rearrangement of building plots was held essential. Five state exhibitors were asked to agree to an alteration of the plan, and of these, Oregon was the only one to object, officials said.

$112,000 in Will Goes Abegging

PHILADELPHIA, May 6 (AP)—Attorney Clement B. Wood is seeking a patriotic means of spending $112,000.

In 1890 Brig. Gen. William M. Reilly of the National Guard directed in his will that his estate should remain intact until $112,000 or so accumulated in interest. Then it was to be used to erect in front of Independnce Hall statues of four revolutionary generals—Lafayette, Montgomery, Pulaski and von Steuben.

But recently the Art Jury ruled against more generals—heroes notwithstanding.

Judge Lewis H. van Dusen of the Orphans Court has named Mr. Wood "as a friend of the Court" to find a way of using the money now available.

Johnston Backs Relief Spending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Urging that every "unselfish citizen" support the new relief and spending program of President Roosevelt "in the cause of human happiness and contentment," Gov. Olin D. Johnston declared that the President was "acting in time to prevent another national catastrophe, and is calling on Congress to lend its assistance in carrying out a program which is designed to assist all classes of our people."

"Looking around our State," he resumed, "I cannot help but see the urgent necessity for renewed action—action of the type which brought us out of despair five years ago."

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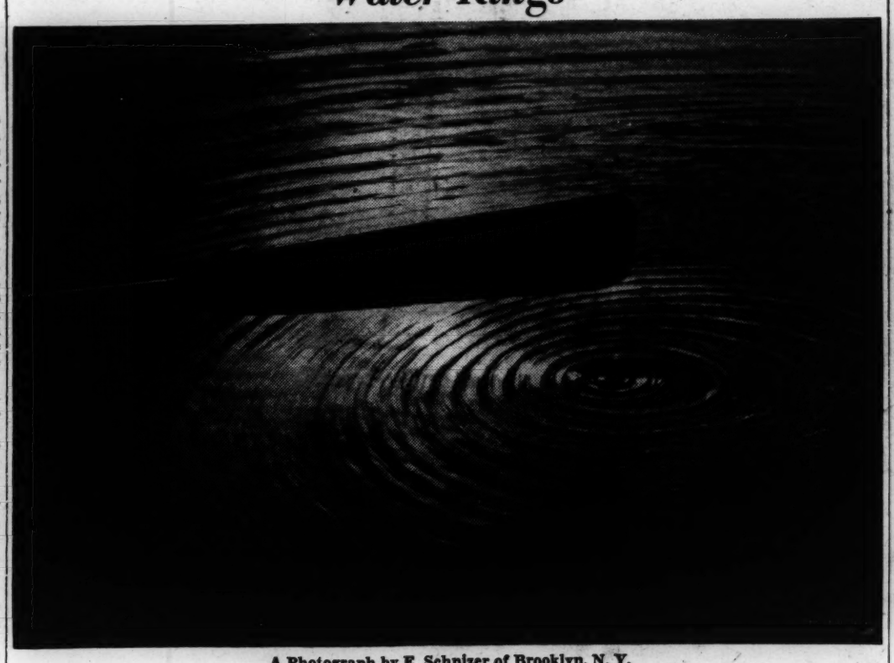

A Photograph by E. Schnizer of Brooklyn, N. Y.

This Picture by Mr. Schnizer Was Exhibited at the First International Photographic Exposition Held Recently in New York Which Included Every Phase of the Camera's Art

Senator Minton and American Journalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Sherman L. Minton, dark and heavy-jawed spokesman of the New Deal, is known as "Shay" to his intimates and to half of the State of Indiana. It is from Indiana that he comes as junior Senator. Upon his shoulders the White House frequently leans, and it is known that when Mr. Roosevelt had winnowed down the possible successors of Mr. Justice Van Devanter to three, Mr. Minton was one of the three; the others being Senator Hugo L. Black and Solicitor General Stanley Reed. Each of the latter have since received the new deal accolade of Supreme Court apopintment, but Mr. Minton is left in the Senate—certainly not because he is any less trusted by the Administration, for just the reverse is true; it is bebecaue the Administration sorely needs just such an ardent and vigorous New Deal supporter among its many luke-warn Senate friends.

It is Mr. Minton's peculiar position of direct intimacy with President Roosevelt, therefore, that makes his present investigation of American journalism so interesting.

False News Bill

Mr. Minton on April 28 introduced in the Senate a bill which would provide a cash penalty and a prison sentence for any editor who knowingly published false news in his paper. Yesterday Mr. Minton announced that he had withdrawn this bill which had served its term, he asserted, in getting his accompanying criticism of American newspapers printed.

But at the same time his lobby committee, of which he is chairman, opened an investigation of a specific journal, to wit, Rural Progress, published by M. V. Reynolds of Chicago and formerly edited by Glenn Frank, chairman of the Republican Party's Committee of One Hundred. Rural Progress is a free-circulation farm magazine, and Mr. Minton charges it was the vehicle for anti-Roosevelt propaganda, financed by large scale farm implement manufacturers.

Mr. Minton had this journal in view, he disclosed, when he recently received an order from President Roosevelt to inspect income tax returns of witnesses—a power almost unprecedented for a committee not connected with tax matters. Edward A. Rumely, $1,500-a-month executive of Frank N. Gannett's National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, and Rudy Vallee, the radio singer, are said to be connected with the organization.

Resembles Actor

The Indiana Senator facially resembles a certain famous motion picture actor, celebrated for his classic profile, but in Mr. Minton's case there is a conspiratorial somberness over his features centering in his dark, deep-set eyes. He is a hard-hitting, intense figure, a political satellite of Paul V. McNutt, who dominates Indiana politics. He is frequently followed in his political forays by Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, an almost inseparable companion, who is a more impetuous and less skillful tactician.

Mr. Minton, however, has one major weakness: he trusts to irony and satire, and has not been long enough in national politics to realize the double-edged danger of these weapons.

Thus, his bill to require truthful news, if read in the context which Mr. Minton attempted to give it, was obviously intended as irony, but it was of a heavy-handed type which exposed its author to the backlash of censorship and Nazism. Mr. Minton was irked by the resolutions of the publishers' and editors' respective conventions, and there could be little doubt he reflected the views of Mr. Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Attitude

At a press conference immediately thereafter, Mr. Roosevelt expressed no disapproval of the Minton "censorship" bill and on the contrary indulged in sharp digs at the newspapers' expense. What irked Mr. Minton were the reproaches cast by the journalistic leaders on Mr. Roosevelt for his use of the radio; a matter which he contended was none of their business. Furthermore, the publishers passed a resolution supporting Publisher Gannett, whose widespread activity in fighting the executive reorganization bill, Mr. Minton's committee has just developed.

Mr. Minton's faith in the New Deal is undoubted, but few believe he would introduce a censorship bill seriously, and he indicated his purpose differently both in his speech in the Senate and to reporters at the time.

"If I am correct in my assumption that there is some propaganda in the newspapers," he said, ironically, "I am sure that before they would destroy the mote in the eye of the radio they would take the beam out of their own." He then introduced his bill, now withdrawn.

Survey Reveals Views of U. S. Parents On 'In-Laws' and Women for President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—The majority of parents today, if given the opportunity to begin over again, would follow a different pattern of living from that which they have adopted, according to a survey conducted among 49,272 persons by the Child Welfare League of America and the Boys' Athletic League. Mothers and fathers from all sections of the United States filled out the questionnaire, which seeks to provide a better insight into American home life and the trend of parent thinking.

"If you had your life to live over again, would it be the same kind of life?" they were asked. Fifty-eight per cent of the mothers and 53 per cent of the fathers said "No."

Mothers are more in favor of letting children choose their own careers than are fathers, according to the survey. That this freedom should be given young persons was indicated by 75 per cent of the women, while 56 per cent of the men who answered said they were going to use their influence in connection with the child's choice of career. Fathers feel the advantage of a college education more keenly than mothers, since 65 per cent of them, as against 58 per cent of the mothers, held that a college education was necessary to assure success.

Mothers-in-law were defended by 92 per cent of the wives, who recorded that they loved the mothers of their husbands. The husbands did not agree with this sentiment, however, only 49 per cent of them professing "love" for their mothers-in-law.

Daughters should be trained primarily to be self-supporting and not for marriage, according to more than 70 per cent of the parents.

Parents should not give their children to be adopted even if they are hard-pressed financially, it was asserted by 89 per cent of the mothers and 78 per cent of the fathers.

Newspapers are preferred above radio as a source of news by 68 per cent.

Sewing and stamp collecting are the two most popular adult hobbies for women and men, respectively.

Most of those answering are not ready to see a woman elected President of the United States, the results showing 65 per cent of the men agreeing that they would not vote for a woman candidate to this highest of offices and 52 per cent of the women of the same opinion.

Farley Forecasts 'No Easy Victory'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 6—Declaring that he expected "no easy or automatic victory" in the forthcoming Congressional campaign, Postmaster General James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, today had issued a call to Democrats to prove their solidarity in the forthcoming elections in a way that would "convince the country they are going to have a Democratic Administration for a long time."

Speaking at a testimonial dinner here last night for Representative Edward L. O'Neill, who is up for re-election, Mr. Farley referred to the New Deal victory in the Florida primary this week, saying it had "set the tone for this campaign." His defense of Roosevelt policies on recovery and relief centered in an attack on "the owners of the minority party," who, he said, by the estimate of experts, already have sunk $500,000 in a national drive to get rid of the Democratic Administration in Washington.

Mr. Farley forecast popular affirmation in November, and in the 1940 election, of the Democratic tenets for which the President had "blazed untried paths."

As for federal spending, "unemployment relief cannot be postponed; balancing the budget has to be postponed," Mr. Farley held.

"After all," he continued, "who is there in this country that has really experienced any distress because the people, through the Government, owes the people a debt that pays interest to the people?

"Obviously the goal must be to bring Government expenses within the limit of Government income. It will come quickly if business cooperates with Government in such matters as adequate wages and the resumption of investment. . . . It will come slowly if the country is encouraged in its fears . . . by those who, for political purposes, seek to undermine confidence in our institutions and our officials."

Yellowstone Road Cleared of Snow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — Yellowstone Park highway was open to travel last week to West Yellowstone, when the whirling blades of a rotary plow broke through snow drifts. The crew began opening the highway under the direction of C. A. Kelley, district highway engineer, to conform with the opening of the park itself, and rapid progress was made, he said, considering the packed drifts the equipment had to remove.

First visitors of the season to Yellowstone Park had an opportunity to see the forest country as it appears in winter. When work began, there was a reported 54 inches of snow on the highway at Mack's Inn, to which point the highway has been all along kept open.

Old Tin Can Market Reaches a New High

HOPKINS, Minn., May 6 (AP)—Mayor James Manchester viewed youth's business acumen with a new respect today.

The Mayor, as part of a community house-cleaning drive, announced he would pay a nickel a bushel for old tin cans, collected by youngsters and delivered at the city dump. The Civic and Commerce Association voted him $10 to cover expenses.

So, loaded with nickels, the Mayor went to the dump to receive the contributions. When he dug his way out of the deluge of hardware, all the nickels were gone, and $71.20 worth of the Mayor's IOU's.

The youngsters had ransacked surrounding villages.

Ironing Cotton Sheets

Too hot irons may weaken cotton sheets, even though the scorch is not deep enough to be seen.

Education Medal Awarded Butler By N. Y. Academy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—The annual medal of the New York Academy of Public Education for "distinguished service in the field of public education" has been bestowed upon Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

Recalling his own school days, Dr. Butler, in accepting the medal, told a dinner meeting of the Academy at the Waldorf-Astoria last night how school in his day was opened with a reading from the Bible, recitation of the Lord's Prayer, and the singing of a hymn, which he held had "an integrating" influence on the student body.

Dr. Butler declared parents now expect the school to teach their children, besides scholastic studies, good morals and manners, which, he stressed, should be taught at home in order not to "overburden the schools."

Prof. A. Broderick Cohen, President of the Academy, presented the medal to Dr. Butler, praising him for his long work for education. Dr. John L. Tildsley, formerly Associate Superintendent of Schools; Dr. Eugene A. Colligan, President of Hunter College, and Dr. Harry S. Rogers, President of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, also paid tribute to the Columbia University head.

It was also announced that Dr. Butler had been re-elected President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at its annual meeting. Other officers named were John W. Davis, Former United States Ambassador to Great Britain, Vice-President; Dr. James Brown Scott of Washington, Secretary; George A. Finch of Washington, Assistant Secretary; Alanson B. Houghton of Corning, N. Y., Former Ambassador to Germany and later to Great Britain, Treasurer, and Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia, Assistant Treasurer.

'Four Is a Crowd' In Mexican State

CUERNAVACA, Mexico, May 6 (AP)—Morelos, the smallest state in Mexico, with a population of 132,000, had four legislatures and four governors today, all contending they were winners in recent elections.

Three of the legislatures, with their respective governors, were installed in different parts of Cuernavaca, while the fourth established itself in the town of Tetecala.

The situation was so confused that the outgoing Governor, Refugio Bustamante, failed to deliver his farewell message and awaited word from President Lazaro Cardenas on what to do.

The gubernatorial claimants were Senator Tlpidio E. Pardomo, Gen. Senator Eipidio E. Pardomo, Gen. Francisco Marmolejo, Dr. B. Leon Velez and former Federal Congressman E. Ramos. All were candidates of the Mexican Revolution (Government) Party.

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Hitler Reviews Italian Troops; Rumor of Arms Pact Denied

ROME, May 6 (AP)—Italian soldiers goosestepped past Reichsführer Hitler today.

Premier Mussolini proudly exhibited to the German leader the military might that Italy could contribute to the Rome-Berlin axis.

Herr Hitler stood in the monuments of the Imperial Rome of an ancient day to witness the spectacular military review symbolizing the war power of the modern Italian Empire.

All but a few of the 30,000 troops made snappy use of the "Passo Romano"—the Italian version of the German goosestep.

Meanwhile foreign observers were amused by a story—quietly going the rounds in Rome—which pictures a somewhat disillusioned Italian saying to a friend:

"As a result of the Rome-Berlin axis, Italy has acquired the 'passo Romano' and lost the 'passo del Brennero' (Italy's strategic position on the Austrian border)."

Signor Mussolini was clad in the uniform of an honorary corporal of the Fascist militia.

Herr Hitler wore on the sleeve of his khaki tunic an emblem of the same rank which Premier Mussolini conferred upon him.

The King wore his recently acquired uniform of First Marshal of the Empire.

Duce Explains Maneuvers

Signor Mussolini repeatedly turned to Herr Hitler to explain to him in fluent German gutturals the successive features of the review.

Besides 2,500 horses, 600 motorcars, and 320 cotorcycles in the parade, 400 tanks, 200 heavy cannon and 400 light field guns rumbled and clattered by.

Adding color to the review were Libyan regiments of cavalry and infantry.

It was the second of four great war shows arranged in honor of the man who rearmed Germany.

A sham battle and a mammoth aerial circus were yet on the program. Yesterday the Reichsführer, favored by a calm sea, witnessed the maneuvering, with war-like precision, of Premier Mussolini's naval forces at Naples.

General Staffs in Agreement

German quarters flatly denied that a military alliance was offered to Premier Mussolini, or that one was contemplated.

With their General Staffs already in working agreement, it was explained that the two leaders had no need for formal alliance.

Dealing with armed collaboration, the usually well-informed Fascist editor of Giornale d'Italia, Virginio Gayda, wrote today that:

"Italo-German political collaboration, defined by the Rome-Berlin axis, has an imposing and functioning Italian armed force as the legitimate and reassuring basis for its constructive European aims, beyond the protection of the two Nation's interests—added to that of Germany, which we were able to admire in its formidable technical construction and traditional fine spirit in Berlin last fall (when Premier Mussolini visited Germany).

"Friendships are more useful and their consequences more sought after when they are not dried up with verbiage, passivity, or appeals for aid, but reveal themselves, on the contrary, capable and ready for action."

Paris Stops to Listen to the Music of the Band

Pix Photos

Paris Likes Its Music, as This Study in Expressions Shows

To stand, packed like sardines, on the back end of a bus all the way from Montmartre to the Trocadéro is commendable, Monsieur! The second-class seat is not worth the price. But for music by the military band—ah! that is different. Music is a thing to sit down to, until the final piece is played; and the hired chairs are not to be relinquished, even if it rains, till the musicians have all said "Au revoir." The "T. S. F.," even with programs broadcast from Berlin or Vienna, does not keep Parisians from the gardens around the Tour Eiffel, or from the Place de la Nation, or the Luxembourg, when there is a band—a military band—with French horn and clarinet and big bass drum.

A Modern 'Cloth of Gold'?

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is there any parallel for the lavish $21,000,000 spectacle now being enacted on the banks of the Tiber and in the Bay of Naples? If history repeats itself it is usually in unforeseen ways, so that any attempt to find in its pages a counterpart to the magnificent scene in which the two empire-builders are proclaiming the solidity of the Berlin-Rome axis must be in the nature of a pure speculative diversion.

Nevertheless the only comparable equivalent to such a costly outward display of amity that immediately suggests itself is the famous Field of the Cloth of Gold. This gorgeous pageant with King Henry VIII as impresario, bears sufficient points of resemblance to the spectacle staged by Signor Mussolini to make the parallel worth drawing.

King Henry VIII was then in much the same diplomatic situation that Signor Mussolini is in today—that is, he had to choose between two possible axes, the one with France, which, like Germany today had found a new unity and was ready for military enterprise, the other with the long-established Empire (descendant of Charlemagne's central European Empire). He had just come to an understanding with Emperor Charles V, but he found it diplomatically advisable to keep the Anglo-French axis alive and to show his friendship for the ambitious King Francis I of France in a manner that should startle the world.

The very day that Emperor Charles slipped quietly away from the talks in England, Henry crossed to Calais—then English territory—and spent 20 days with Francis in the most costly parade of brotherly affection the west had yet known.

For weeks beforehand workmen had been busy at the field at Guynes, near Calais, rigging up a great summer palace, that—set in its park of gilded illuminated fountains, battlemented gateways and its 2800 pavilions all ablaze with pennants and gold-cloth hangings—was described as a "dream palace" and a "vision of romance." The palace was 328 feet square and all its colonnades, its walls and roofs were hung with cloth of gold and spattered with gold leaf.

While the 20 days of diplomatic intercourse and proclamations of eternal friendship proceeded, there were elaborate entertainments—mock battles and tourneys. In one of the latter the French King made the diplomatic slip of unhorsing King Henry. It took all the gold cloth of Guynes to cover up that blunder.

Wounded feelings were soothed, however, and when the gorgeous exhibition ended, King Francis, amid fanfares from the platoons of trumpeters, took his departure with all his train and the attendant ministers

The sequel was that the moment Francis had gone, leaving nothing but the gold cloth and the empty tents on the field, Charles came in and without any fanfares signed a secret treaty with Henry, which, in a few months, brought both of them into war against Francis.

The moral of the story, if any, is that a costly outward display of friendship, whether at Guynes or at Rome, is not what ultimately counts. Political friendship hinges on political considerations which are calculated in other ways.

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This is the advice of clothing authorities who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. They'll help you plan an economical well-balanced Summer wardrobe.

Georgia Schools Teach Temperance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia public school students are required to study a textbook treating entirely upon the effects of alcohol and habit-forming drugs on humans, according to Assistant State Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Melvin Thompson. All high school students must obtain credit for this toward graduation.

The textbook being used, was written by Grant Donnelly and was selected for its completeness and lack of "propaganda," Dr. Thompson said.

This is the first year that temperance teaching has had a definite place in Georgia schools, and its study is maintained in spite of legalized liquor in Georgia.

Czech Partners in Entente Avoid Any Pledge of Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 6—The extent to which the shadow of the Anschluss has fallen over the Little Entente was clearly disclosed at the conference just concluded in Sinaia.

Never, since the grouping of Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia was first formed, has a meeting of their joint Council been more spiritless. And the communiqué, issued at the Carpathian mountain resort at the end of the session, was the most noncommittal yet to be drafted by the spokesmen of the Little Entente.

For the session—the first since the creation of a Greater Germany through the absorption of Austria—appeared to have as its chief concern the avoidance of any action that might offend Berlin.

Silent on Major Issues

The customary speeches and toasts lacked the usual eloquent declarations of solidarity, and the statement to the press contained no promise of common action in face of international complications. Anschluss was not so much as mentioned publicly and Czechoslovakia's critical situation was not even referred to. The communiqué contained only two points of importance: one was an indefinite offer of more co-operation with Hungary for the sake of concord in the Danube Valley, and the other was a cautiously-worded expression of hope that international co-operation in control of the Danube River would continue.

In Hungary pamphlets are being distributed demanding that Czechoslovakia "be torn to pieces," while every day and night in Budapest moving pictures of the recent great revisionist mass meeting against Czechoslovakia are being shown; and only four days before the Little Entente conference nearly a million Germans in Czechoslovakia demonstratively demanded reforms which almost mean dismemberment of that state. Yet the Council said not a word in public about all that.

Formerly when Legitimists of Austria so much as wrote articles about the Archduke Otto's restoration to a Hapsburg throne, the Little Entente issued thundering threats of war. But now that the continued independence of Czechoslovakia is in question no word of public protest or assurance is uttered.

No Pledges to Czechoslovakia

The next conference in August is to be held, not in Czechoslovakia as a sign of solidarity, but in Yugoslavia. Dr. Kamil Krofta, the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, returned to Prague with nothing tangible, and as he bid his colleagues of Rumania and Yugoslavia good-by he was aware that neither is planning to give substantial help to his State.

Naturally, the new Italian-British agreement is approved and many platitudes about peace repeated. Loyalty to the League of Nations is re-expressed. After conclusion of the conference Dr. Krofta gave a special interview to the Bucharest daily, Universal, in which he asserted that Czechoslovakia would grant equal rights to its German, Hungarian and Polish minorities, but added:

"We reject as inacceptable those demands of Konrad Henlein (leader of the German groups in Czechoslovakia), which would mean a violation of the sovereignty of our State. We are firm in our determination to reject any claims that affect our sovereign rights. We want to live in peace and understanding with our neighbors, but we are conscious of the exalted mission of our people and our State, the essential condition for whose existence is independence and sovereignty which we will defend with all our might."

Minority Issue Unsolved

SINAIA, Rumania, May 6 (AP)—Efforts of Hungary and the Little Entente Nations to reach a new basis of understanding on the issue of treatment of national minorities, have so far proved fruitless.

Deadlock in the Hungarian issue came after an all-night discussion among representatives of the Little Entente—Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia — and Germany, Italy, Britain and Hungary.

Hungary demanded the same treatment for Hungarian minorities in the Little Entent nations as Czechoslovakia had proposed for its 3,500,000 Germans, but the three countries decided the demand was unacceptable.

Commons Passes Irish Pact

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—The House of Commons last night passed Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's "Peace with Ireland" agreement despite a bitter attack on its defense provisions by the Conservative statesman, Mr. Winston Churchill.

Passage came without a record vote after Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, closed second-reading debate for the Government. He stressed the virtually unanimous welcome the pact received both in England and Eire (Ireland).

The agreement must receive a third reading—a mere formality—before going to the House of Lords for approval. Then it must be signed by King George to become law.

Ports Surrendered

Under the pact, Britain surrenders unconditionally the naval ports of Cobh (Queenstown), Loughswilly, and Berehaven.

Mr. Chamberlain in acknowledging the Government, made great concessions, said this was done because in war time with "an unfriendly Ireland you would have to send troops there to protect your rights in the ports."

Mr. Chamberlain pledged Britain never would put pressure on northern Ireland to join in a united Ireland. He asserted this was a question solely between the Irish peoples.

Chamberlain Denial

In response to questions, Mr. Chamberlain "categorically denied" rumors reported circulating in northern Ireland that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. De Valera reached a "secret understanding" favorable to Irish union.

In addition to returning naval ports to Ireland, Britain agreed to accept a payment of $50,000,000 in settlement of land annuities dispute and agreed with Ireland to lower trade barriers raised during a recent trade war.

Ireland's Dail Eireann, the lower parliamentary chamber, ratified the pact April 29.

African Railroads Spend £13,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa—Thirteen million pounds are being spent by the South African State Railways in the biggest rolling stock construction program this country has ever seen. All this rolling stock is to be placed in service during 1938 and 1939.

China Claims Half Lost Area Rewon

Undeclared war entering eleventh month, and third phase of conflict—Japanese 'conquest' confined mainly to big cities and railways.

By the Associated Press

The undeclared war which Japan has been waging in China, now entering its eleventh month, has had three distinct phases.

It began with an exchange of shots at the Marco Polo Bridge, west of Peiping, on the night of July 7, 1937. The first phase was the comparatively easy Japanese overrunning of nearly all North China.

Next came the bitter Shanghai-Nanking phase, ending with the fall of Nanking, the Chinese capital, Dec. 13.

Finally, the subsequent phase of stalemate on the major front and relatively unimportant fighting on the far fringes.

Chinese hope a new phase of victory for them has opened.

Their military losses have been tremendous, estimated in Hankow, their new capital, at roughly 1,000,000 killed and wounded. In January the Japanese Army said its casualties had been only 20,000. Neutrals believed this far below the real numbers. Since then Japan has lost much more heavily in Shantung.

500,000 Japanese

The war has sent probably 500,000 Japanese soldiers to the continent, to be confronted by twice or three times their numbers.

Material destruction has approached, if not passed, a billion American dollars.

The war seems to have transformed China from political semi-chaos to something like a unified nation. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has rallied nearly all elements, including even his foes, the Communists, to China's fight for freedom.

A catalogue of Japan's conquests: Five of China's greatest cities, Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin, Nanking, Hangchow.

Nearly all the five Northern Provinces—Hopeh, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi, Shantung—which were considered its first objective.

Large portions of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei and Honan Provinces.

But in most cases conquest has been merely an overrunning, and Japan now holds little more than the big cities and main railways in the "occupied" territory. Even these must constantly be defended against Chinese guerrilla armies.

Between one-fifth and one-fourth of the area of China proper (excluding the vast dependencies of Mongolia, Tibet and Turkestan) have been marched over by Japanese armies.

The great part of the "conquered" area is contained within the vast windings of the Yellow River, through Suiyuan, along Shahsi's western border, across Honan and Shantung. Except for a small slice of Shantung south of the river, Japan's northern armies have been held back from crossing that mighty barrier.

The secondary "occupied" area is a wedge driven some 200 miles inland along the lower Yangtze River, including Shanghai, Nanking and Hangchow.

But the Japanese still are no closer than 250 miles at any point to Hankow, rallying center of China's reinvigorated resistance. There China's Government still functions. Its armies, apparently shattered after Nanking, have been reformed, and are being rearmed.

Unable to Link Conquests

Since Nanking the Japanese have tried vainly to join their northern conquests and those in the Yangtze Valley. The Chinese still hold the vital corridor of the Lunghai which separates the two areas.

Both nations are tired of the war, but neither can stop. For China it is a fight for existence. For Japan, although it began as an "incident" and developed into a punitive expedition, it has grown to involve its hegemony of the Orient—its role as "peace-keeper of East Asia"—its status as a world power, perhaps even its whole social, economic, and political fabric.

It has confronted the Japanese Government with perplexity, put the Japanese businessman in difficulties, and burdened the Japanese masses with taxes and higher living costs.

General Gets $2.09 Monthly in China

By the Associated Press

Peiping, May 6

Reports from Chinese Communist headquarters list this scale of wages in the Communist Eighth Army:

Ordinary soldier, 28 cents a month; lower officers, 50 cents a month; higher officers up to regimental commanders, $1.12 a month; commander-in-chief, who directs an estimated 300,000 men, $2.09 a month.

Food and clothing are furnished.

Films Classified To Guide Parents In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Classification of moving pictures in Saskatchewan into two groups, "Adult" and "General," will begin June 1, the Provincial Government has ordered.

Legislation for this move was passed at the last session of the Legislature and it was left to the Government to proclaim the act when it saw fit.

Reason for the classification is to segregate those pictures considered unsuitable for children into one group, "Adult," as a guide to parents in choosing film fare for their children.

The classifying will be done by the Provincial censor. Regulations require all theaters to obtain a certificate of classification before they will be permitted to show such films. All advertisements, whether by newspaper, billboard, handbill, or any other form, must state the classification in which the picture is placed. Theaters will be obliged, also, to display in a prominent place in the theater a notice indicating the picture's classification.

50 P. C. of South Shantung territory taken by recent Japanese offensive is said to be recaptured — Peiping gates barred.

SHANGHAI, May 6 (AP)—Chinese, in their present successful counter-attack in South Shantung, today claimed to have won back half of the territory which had been captured by Japan in the most recent Japanese offensive around Lini.

Thus the undeclared war ended its tenth month today.

While the two armies battled about Tancheng and Taierhchwang, there were significant developments on several other fronts.

Peiping's gates were closed and barred—and that ancient city of Chinese culture, occupied by Japanese troops soon after the war broke out spent one of its most uneasy days.

Japanese planes yesterday bombed objectives but a few miles west of the city's walls, and there were persistent reports Chinese guerrillas and Communists were approaching the city. Police searched houses for irregulars believed to have slipped within the gates.

Peasants Stamped

The few peasants admitted to the city with foodstuffs were marked on the palms with rubber stamps, and those who wanted to leave had to show marked hands.

Peiping's Japanese garrison was greatly reduced by dispatching of reinforcements to Shantung.

A Chinese counter-attack on the Yangtze River was claimed to have occupied Tangtu, severing Japanese railroad communications between Wuhu and Nanking. Tangtu is 16 miles down the river from Wuhu and 50 miles upriver from Nanking.

In the same area, a Japanese column advancing westward into Anhwei Province against Hofei, captured Shihkao after a 15-mile march along the shore of Lake Chao.

Japanese Advance

Another Japanese column reported a victory over 7,000 Chinese in North Kiangsu Province. This Japanese column was marching northward from Shanghai toward Haichow, eastern terminus of the Lunghai railway.

This force was marching on Powning, 60 miles south of railway.

Chinese aviation became active, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's fiers reported bombing Pengpu, important center on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway south of Suchow. An ammunition depot was blown up and three Japanese planes destroyed.

In South Hopeh and North Honan Provinces, Chinese continued reoccupation of territory previously taken by Japanese in their advance to the Yellow River. They said they had reclaimed 10 towns.

Pines Contribute To Georgia's Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga. — Georgia's pine trees are superior to those grown in other sections of the country and are a source of potential great wealth to the State, if forest fires can be prevented, Dr. Charles H. Herty, Savannah, Ga., scientist, told the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia, meeting here April 26 for their twenty-fourth annual convention.

Urging the commissioners to establish throughout the State "plowed firebreaks, lookout towers manned throughout the year, telephone lines, trucks with water pumps, patrolmen, and broadcasting systems," as a safeguard against destructive forest fires, Dr. Herty stated: "If oil were to be found tomorrow in Pierce County through the test boring now in progress, it would be heralded with wide acclaim. But oil is exhaustible and the riches from the pine can be made eternal."

Monterrey Lawyers Reform City's Bar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—In the completely reorganized Monterrey Bar Association, the first section has been named "L. Garza Ayala," in honor of one of Nuevo Leon's most distinguished jurists.

Reorganization was undertaken to check credentials of practicing lawyers, to weed out those with no right to practice or who have been disbarred, and to effect general "house cleaning" in the profession. The new sections will meet regularly to discuss and keep abreast of Mexico's rapidly changing legal problems, so closely linked with international law and industry.

Australian Labor Opposes Plan To Aid Immigration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Holding that the general Australian adoption of definite works policies, the 40-hour week, a comprehensive system of land settlement and marketing plans, should precede any further system of sponsored migration, the joint executives of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council and the Victorian Labor Party are opposing the Federal Government's resumption of migration from the United Kingdom.

Labor complaints are based on the assumption that immigrants will compete in labor markets already overcrowded. It is contended that the proposal of the Federal Ministry regarding the care of migrants means that the types of person whose passage to Australia will be subsidized will have to establish themselves in either primary or secondary industry; this will bring them into automatic competition with unemployed Australians.

Spokesmen for Labor offer no objection to the settlement within Australia of "suitable migrants at a suitable time." They argue the time will not be opportune until Federal and State Governments have found useful work for the people Australians are at present paying taxes to maintain on relief jobs and sustenance.

Legislative establishment of the 40-hour week, Labor says, would help relieve local unemployment. A further basic-wage lift would then help build more extensive home markets. More effective systems of land settlement are required to place the sons of Australian farmers in avenues of primary production with which they are more familiar than people from overseas.

Meanwhile, the Federal Ministry has quietly proceeded with its plans for subsidized migration. Minister for the Interior McEwen has told Melbourne that such approved organizations as the Fairbridge Farm Schools, the Big Brother Movement, the Salvation Army, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Young Women's Christian Association and various church bodies have submitted group nominations for domestics and young farm workers as well as large parties of child migrants.

Financial arrangements for groups imported by these established organizations vary within broad limits. In each case, however, assisted passages are provided by the British and Commonwealth Governments on a £1 for £1 basis.

Improved Prison Personnel Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Successful prisons are those which have set up a constructive program of rehabilitation, according to Richard A. McGee, warden of Riker's Island Penitentiary and one-time head of education work at Leavenworth Prison. To reach this end, a higher type of prison official is needed, he adds.

Mr. McGee, addressing members of the legal profession, teachers, and correctional employees who attended the School of Successful Law Administration here on Wednesday evening, emphasized that the individuality of the prison official was more important than the routine and machinery of administration.

"Generally speaking, the personnel of American prisons is terrible," he held. "This is true from the head of the institution to the bottom. The civil service of the past has let into prisons some deadwood that you cannot get rid of."

Mr. McGee criticized the policy of changing wardens with political administrations and permitting incompetent guards to hold positions because of being political appointees.

See Glorious Devon and Cornwall on
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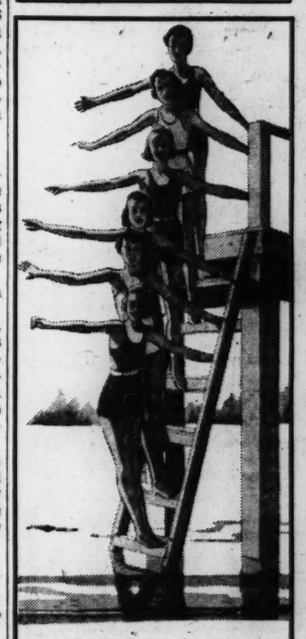

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Learning to Give Points Way To Block Old-Age Defeatism

Pension laws, industrial preference generally for younger workers, and a host of arbitrary age limitations raise vital questions for individuals and society. What are the standards for measuring usefulness? How can society expand the horizons of men of experience without discouraging initiative of youth. Is education equipping individuals to adapt themselves to changing conditions? Is industry capitalizing on experience, or shutting it off? These and other questions are discussed in 12 articles. The twelfth follows.

By Harry V. Roff

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There will be no such problem as old-age defeatism when learning to live is seen as learning to give. We have considered the problem of unemployment and old-age defeatism in these articles from this standpoint. An earnest, intelligent giver could never plan a retirement into useless idleness for himself or for others. Such an awakened man would never cease to develop his ability to give.

As old-age defeatism is a product of a false, transient sense of life, its solution necessarily lies in the right education of man from the cradle onward. Obviously, the world has to have a different educational vision than it now obtains. We have evaluated possible ways and means to establish a sound education for life in a true democracy and it may be helpful to summarize some of the central proposals made in this series. We may consider these as follows:

1. Motivate all education as preparation for giving.
2. Establish education as a continual process.
3. Make higher learning an opportunity open only to earnest effort.
4. Have government finance higher education of those young men and women who prove their appreciation and fitness for it—insuring to all children, regardless of the financial ability of their parents, a full opportunity of training to give. Where necessary, have government assume the living expenses of students during the instructional period of high school and college.

Continuation of Education

5. Develop a continual education under which alumni and alumnae will take sabbatical leaves of absence from their vocations every ten years or less, to return to the college campus for "refresher" or modernizing courses of from a few weeks to one year in duration. Educate employers to the wisdom of co-operating in this enlargement of ability to give.
6. Strengthen university extension and alumni and alumnae education through establishment of boards of traveling educators or lecturers. It is proposed that universities, both state and private, continue the education of campus graduates by having groups of these extension educators conduct short yearly schools at logical, convenient centers for attendance of alumni and alumnae, and, perhaps, for others who might qualify as ready for this further education. Some educational institutions might find it more expedient to schedule their lectures in outlying centers monthly, rather than grouping them in "schools."

Encourage Group Study

7. Encourage professional and business associations and labor organizations to provide their members with continual education through co-operation with university extension such as previously outlined and, also, through monthly addresses by leaders who could contribute helpful experience and competently preside over "idea" or question periods.
8. Conduct democratic forums for the education of all people as a definite activity of every local public education system, using local schools as meeting places and keeping such forums under the full control of the local educational authorities, as is being done in the experimental forums now financed through federal funds.
9. Teach from the sound, logical foundation of the simple, practical, homely facts of life expounded by that greatest of teachers, Jesus of Nazareth.

In the work of continual education as outlined, particularly in the public forums and university extension offerings, the radio, the cinema, the printed word, and soon, television would play most important parts. We have not begun to utilize the possibilities of pictorial and electric-transmission expression. As invention and discovery bring our world into closer and closer bonds of neighborhood, we are finding greater and greater use for all the communicating media.

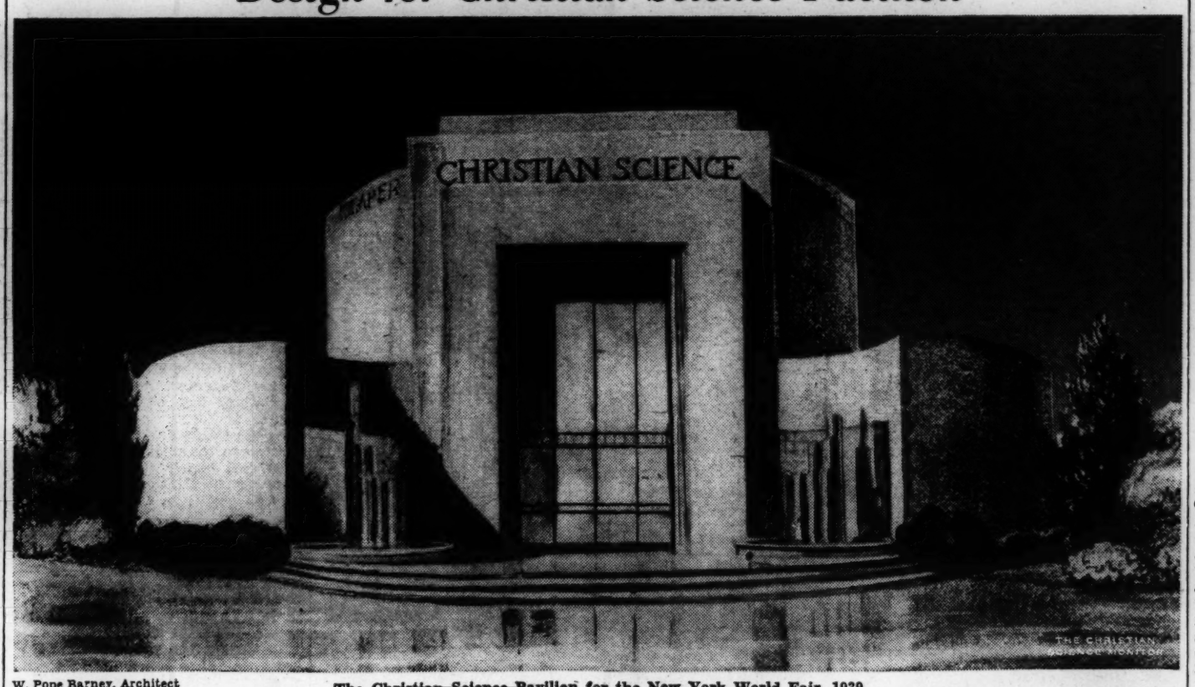
Outdistanced by Progress

Progress is moving at such an extraordinary speed that we are behind it in our employment of its beneficences. Radio forums which provide excellent education in public affairs, motion pictures of a splendid instructional nature, short wave talks by men and women gifted with various kinds of special knowledge and some academic offerings of worth via radio are already enriching people in many lands. The promise of these extensions of man's capacity to communicate are tremendously promising.

Old-age defeatism has no place in an economy of givers, for in this economy, high value is placed on advanced experience. No giver thinks of retirement from giving; he goes ever forward, rejoicing in his increasing ability to contribute to the general welfare of mankind in better thinking and doing.

Our educational institutions, public and private, have a mighty opportunity to solve the age-old, unemployment and other social and political problems. You and I can be individual leaven in this transformation. Our nations can set the good example to their sister peoples. Intelligence cannot be stopped by ignorance; the spiritual laws governing right human relationships are irresistible—and will be found so.

Design for Christian Science Pavilion



W. Pope Barney, Architect

The Christian Science Pavilion for the New York World Fair, 1939

Legion Hits Plan To Ease Entry Of Foreign Refugees

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6 (AP)—The National Executive Committee of the American Legion went on record today as opposing all proposed legislation in Congress designed to make the United States a haven for "political and religious refugees," above the immigration quota allowances.

The Americanism Committee, which recommended the action, described three bills pending in Congress making such provisions as being "inimical to the welfare of the United States."

"While our sympathies may be directed toward the sufferings of those who are being persecuted in other lands," the Americanism Committee said in its report at the annual meeting of the Executive Committee, "our duty to our own citizens under the present distressing circumstanees compels consideration even to the exclusion of those in foreign countries, however sympathetic we may be to them in their present plight."

The Executive Committee also voted to have the Legion assume responsibility for the maintenance and perpetuation of Pershing Hall in Paris, France. The hall was built after the 1927 Legion convention in Paris as a memorial to American soldiers who served in France during the World War.

The maintenance and perpetuation costs will be paid from the earnings of a $200,000 trust fund set up by Congress in 1935.

Slightly more than a year ago while negotiations were under way to scale down indebtedness against the building there were threats to persons and firms to whom money was owed who intended to foreclose and take possession. Legion members living in Paris barricaded themselves in the buildings and remained there for several days, resisting all efforts at eviction.

The Americanism Committee in its report urged a general tightening of the immigration, naturalization and deportation laws, criticizing in particular delay in connection with deportation hearings for Harry Bridges, west coast labor leader.

Christian Science Pavilion For World's Fair Approved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Approval of plans for the Christian Science pavilion at the international exposition to be held here next year in observance of the 150th Anniversary of the establishment of Federal Government in the United States was announced by the Executive Committee for Christian Science Activities at the New York World's Fair 1939, today. Besides an exhibition rotunda, the building will contain reading-rooms and an information center for Christian Scientists and their friends.

A full display of the work of The Christian Science Publishing Society will be on view, Harry Frank Rose, Chairman of the Committee, said.

Through an arrangement with exposition officials, Mr. Rose added, the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, together with Mrs. Eddy's other works, the Christian Science periodicals, The Christian Science Monitor, and miscellaneous published material will be sold on the grounds.

Estimated Cost

Estimated to cost between $35,000 and $50,000 when completed and furnished, the pavilion will consist of a circular first story 82 feet in diameter, and is dominated by a broad, flat-roofed, circular tower 30 feet high. It will be finished in stucco and decorated in a color scheme ranging from cream to brown, as dictated by the master plan of the fair.

Nearly 250 Christian Science Branch Churches and Societies in New York and the neighboring states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Vermont are contributing funds for the project, the Committee revealed.

The building was designed by W. Pope Barney, a Philadelphia architect, who in 1929 was awarded the gold medal of the Architectural League of New York. Construction is expected to begin late this spring or early in the summer.

It will occupy a corner lot containing 7,891 square feet in the southwestern portion of the religious division in the welfare section of the World's Fair grounds at Flushing Meadows, Queens. Except for surrounding hedges and triangular plantings of shrubbery in the corners, almost the entire site will be covered.

Near Theme Center

Only a block distant from the Theme Center of the exposition, the building faces toward one of the chief plazas, which is to be dominated by a 65-foot statue of George Washington. Immediately opposite the Christian Science pavilion, the Young Men's Christian Association will erect an activities building and restaurant.

Ground directly behind the pavilion will be devoted to a Temple of Religion, at the eastern end of which churches of several faiths plan to build a Tower of Religious Tolerance, at a cost of $300,000.

The corner entrance of the Christian Science Building is featured by a lofty, rectangular archway, framing an expanse of glass above four doors. Surmounting the arch is the inscription, "Christian Science" in large, illuminated letters. On either side, along the face of the uppermost of the three circular setbacks surmounting the flat roof is inscribed, "The Christian Science Monitor." Under these two inscriptions is the further inscription, "An International Daily Newspaper."

Concave wall spaces of architectural glass brick are placed at each side of the entrance. They form a background for twin bubbling fountains composed of six crystal tubes of varying height through which water rises to fall into elliptical basins.

Mrs. Eddy's Works

Upon passing through the doorway, a visitor will find himself in a circular rotunda 40 feet in diameter. This room rises to an interior dome 30 feet high. Immediately before him, and directly below the dome, will be an exhibit of Mrs. Eddy's works. The attendants' desk and sales department, directly behind the central exhibit, is at the rear of the building.

The visitor's eye will travel, however, to an enlarged portrait of Mrs. Eddy as she appeared when addressing a group of Christian Scientists from the rear balcony of her home, Pleasant View, at Concord, N. H., in 1901. This portrait will be hung on the rear wall of the rotunda just above the administration section.

Flanking the rotunda on each side are spacious reading rooms accommodating 76 persons. A similar pair of conversation rooms, to be equipped with telephones, writing desks, and lounge furniture, are located to the right and left of the entrance. They will be staffed with interpreters for the convenience of foreign visitors. Reading rooms are to be air conditioned.

The walls of the rotunda will be employed for displays showing the activities of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and exhibits of Christian Science literature. These will include show cases, wall charts, maps, pictures, and statistics arranged in attractive, modern form.

Glass Brick Used

Lighting of the reading rooms, which are similar to those maintained throughout the world by Christian Science Branch Churches and Societies of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be by long windows of architectural glass brick. The same material is used to build the glass partitions separating the conversation rooms from the twin fountains near the entrance.

The Executive Committee for Christian Science Activities at the New York World's Fair 1939 was organized on a temporary basis on Oct. 8, 1936, and given permanent form at a conference of all Christian Science Branch Churches and Societies in the State of New York on Jan. 29, 1937. It is assisted by an Advisory Board of 81 members representing the different Churches.

From time to time the Executive Committee has held meetings with the Advisory Board, both in New York City and at other points in the State, and also has held a series of 17 open meetings to discuss the plans and program for participation by Christian Scientists in the World's Fair.

NLRB Permitted To Vacate Order To Ford Company

COVINGTON, Ky., May 6 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board won the right to vacate its order against the Ford Motor Company, and thus regains jurisdiction today of the case for elimination of issues as to validity of its procedure.

By unanimous decision yesterday the Sixth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals granted the Board's request.

Philip G. Phillips, Ninth Regional NLRB Director, termed the action a "complete victory," but added: "The battle is just beginning."

Almost immediately, Frederick H. Wood, chief Ford counsel, telephoned the Court from New York and in a dictated statement urged that it weigh carefully portions of a previous Ford petition seeking to prevent withdrawal of the record.

Court attachés said that withdrawal of the papers which was granted would present a moot question that might govern the Supreme Court's acceptance of the case, in event of an appeal.

Today's decision in effect returned the case to its status as of Dec. 22, 1937, when the Labor Board issued the order, simultaneously denying a rehearing of its charges that Ford discharged 29 workers in Michigan plants for asserted union activity.

The Board made its move in the light of a U. S. Supreme Court decision vacating an order of the Secretary of Agriculture because the appellants had not been given a full hearing.

Charles Fahy, general counsel for the Board, announced last week that several cases, including the Republic Steel case, might be reopened because of the decision.

The nub of the Ford case was the lack of an intermediate report by the trial examiner. Ford counsel contended they were not given opportunity to present objections to the testimony given before the trial examiner, but that it was turned directly over to the Board.

As soon as the Board withdraws the order calling for reinstatement of the 29 Ford workers and for cessation of other alleged anti-labor practices, it will, according to the withdrawal petition, issue proposed findings to which parties may make objections within 10 days, and then make a new decision and order or take any other action it deems necessary.

The Board filed its petition to withdraw last Monday in answer to a request by Ford counsel for permission to take depositions.

In a note accompanying the signed order of the Court, Judge Florence E. Allen wrote: "I see no argument whatever against it, and there are many considerations of great weight in favor of granting the motion."

The Company filed another petition for review of the constitutionality of the Board's decision. Ford counsel earlier today sought to prevent the Board from withdrawing its decision by asking the Circuit Court to require a certified copy of all records and to restrain the Board from taking any action for five days.

Will the Corn Belt Abandon New AAA Curtailment Quotas?

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—AAA officials contended here an expansion of corn acreage allotments as demanded by many corn belt farmers would endanger their incomes.

They said larger allotments, with average or better crop weather, would result in greater production, which would mean lower corn prices and eventually lower hog and cattle prices.

They noted, as evidence that a large corn crop was not needed this year, large stocks of corn on farms and the comparatively small numbers of livestock for which these stocks would supply feed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 6—A farmer "revolt" against the new Federal crop regulation plan is developing in a comparatively limited area in Illinois among growers who object to drastic cuts in their corn acreage allotments. If any significant Nation-wide opposition to the plan, resulting in obstruction to its operation, should come about it will result from such uprisings as this here. It started, it is said, from a curbstone conversation and has now grown into an organized protest movement.

The revolt, carried forward by the Corn Belt Liberty League, though picked up by New Deal opponents generally as a revolt against the new AAA, is primarily just a protest against the corn acreage allotments. Speakers at two recent meetings of the League at Macomb, Ill., the last of which was attended by some 3,500 farmers from Illinois and surrounding states, have dwelt chiefly on the alleged fallacy of the basic principle of crop regulation and Government interference.

Some individual farmers, of the type of which there are, of course, many, who have opposed the Federal program from the first, joined in this broad sort of protest. However, the support of the majority of those who have allied themselves with the movement, and the cheers of the crowds at these meetings appear to have been inspired by objection chiefly to the amount by which they are supposed to cut their corn acreage. Many of these have supported the farm program right along, and have agreed, though not always enthusiastically, with the basic principle of Federal regulation. The change in attitude now is not due to any fundamental change toward the broader policy, but is due, it is believed, merely to the immediate effect upon them of the acreage reductions.

One farmer in southern Cook County raised 117 acres of corn last year. Under the new plan he has been allotted but 74.2 acres. Thus to qualify for Government payments he would be required to raise 42.8 acres less than in 1937. This year this farmer says he is going to "follow my own plans." Many other cases like this, one of which involved, it is said, a cut to 8.1 acres on a farm of 120 acres, have been aired at the Liberty League meetings.

Similar protests have been heard from throughout the Corn Belt, but this Illinois movement is the first to spring up as a crystallization of such opposition. The organization is collecting a membership fee of $2. It is not known yet how many members are enrolled.

Cotton farmers in Texas are reported also to have been surprised at the acreage cuts which would be forced on them if they complied with the volunteer program, and some obstruction to operation of the plan, which requires a three-quarters vote of consent, is expected from that region, though most of it likely will come from the midwest.

O'Neal Answers Protests

While the rapid development of the Corn Belt Liberty League is declared by some to be the result of partisan opposition to the New Deal, it is declared to be nonpartisan in nature. That the movement is of some significance is shown by the fact that it is recognized by proponents of the program to the extent that warnings have been issued. Chief among sponsors of the federal farm plan is Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who, apparently inspired, it is claimed, by the growing protests, especially in the midwest, makes the following statements in the American Farm Bureau Federation Official News Letter:

"If Corn Belt farmers do not drastically reduce their production this year, they are surely headed for very low prices. On April 1 there were more than a billion bushels of corn on farms, largest on that date since 1933, when corn was selling at 22 cents a bushel. It would be a bad mistake for the corn belt to plant a big acreage of corn this spring, and depend on loans and marketing quotas to take care of the price situation. The fallacy of the reasoning behind such action should be plain. Marketing quotas could be imposed only in case two-thirds of those voting favored them. And if a majority of corn growers in the commercial corn areas ignored the acreage allotments, how could you expect them to vote in favor of marketing quotas? And if quotas were turned down, there could be no loans. Corn growers would be right back where they were in 1932. Have the corn growers forgotten 1932? . . .

"The decision as to the future of the farm program lies largely in the hands of the Corn Belt farmers. The Corn Belt has furnished outstanding leadership in the 15-year fight for surplus control and stabilization of price. Corn Belt leadership carried the McNary-Haugen banner during the stirring days of 1924-28. They helped to write the original AAA programs. Are they going to give up now, with victory almost in sight? I can't believe it.

"The Corn Belt and the South had to make an economic alliance in 1933 to get legislation to put agriculture back on its feet. The South has demonstrated the courage of its convictions in the referendum votes. Will the Midwest stick with the South in giving the program a fair trial, so that farmers may go to Congress at the next session to ask for further legislation to give farmers parity of income? . . .

"The present program is not perfect, but it will be improved as time goes on. If a majority of farmers do not go along with this program, a repetition of 1932 conditions is in sight, and the upshot would probably be Government price-fixing. Are farmers ready for this? Consumers greatly outnumber farmers, and maybe they could prevail upon Government to fix prices in their interest, rather than in the farmer's interest."

Mr. O'Neal's statements are held to reveal some apprehension over the successful operation of the program, but indicate too, it is said, that the opposition may have a selfish motive or basis, and is not necessarily quite the opposition to the whole program which many of those identified with it claim. On the other hand it has been recognized that many farmers have gone along with the Administration because it has sought to do, and has done, something for them, but that the majority fundamentally are individualists, opposed to Federal interference, and that any serious flaw in the New Deal program would be enough to lose for it wide farmer support.

Red Cross Speeds Drive to Aid China

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 (AP)—The American Red Cross completed its 1938 convention with a decision to speed a lagging nationwide drive for funds to relieve China's war-stricken civilian population.

The delegates voted to urge all chapters in the United States to seek more contributions, and said the American public had given only about $170,000 toward the $1,000,000 asked by President Roosevelt last January in a public appeal.

A resolution adopted said the Red Cross itself had appropriated $200,000 of its own funds toward the China relief project.

Chicago, Cleveland and Atlanta made bids for the 1940 convention. The 1939 convention will be held in Washington, D. C.

Honor for Town Meeting of Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—America's Town Meeting of the Air held a featured place in a list of "Outstanding Achievements of the Year in Radio," compiled by the National Women's Radio Committee after a survey of opinion in the membership of 24 country-wide women's organizations.

Radiocast weekly from New York City's Town Hall during the fall and winter over facilities of the National Broadcasting Company, the program consists of balanced discussions on subjects of current interest. The Committee awarded "Professor Quiz" second place.

Columbia Broadcasting System's "School of the Air" and the N. B. C. Music Appreciation Hour, under the direction of Dr. Walter Damrosch were given special mention in the list of programs.

Selected as the best sustaining programs of serious music were the broadcasts of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, the Toscanini concerts staged by the National Broadcasting Company, and the Sinfonietta of Alfred Wallenstein.

Commercially sponsored programs of high excellence, according to the survey, were the Ford Sunday Evening Hour, the Sealtest Rising Musical Star series, the Metropolitan Opera broadcasts presented by the Radio Corporation of America, and the National Bank Series of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen's dummy, was voted the most popular radio comedian. Among the radio teams, Jack Benny and Mary Livingstone had the first place, followed by Amos 'n' Andy, and Burns and Allen. Fred Allen was regarded as the best individual comic entertainer.

Development of an editorial trend in the field of radio news made the committee hesitate to pick the best commentator, but it did mention the March of Time for skilled presentation of current events, and commended the Transradio Press News Service for unbiased reporting.

The blue ribbon for good taste in advertising went to Jack Benny's jello show and second prize to the du Pont program entitled "Cavalcade of America." Don Ameche was the choice for the most popular master of ceremonies.

The vote revealed that "One Man's Family" was the best serial dramatic program, while the prize for the best dramatic effort went to the Lux Radio Theater. "The Singing Lady." Irene Wicker, was adjudged best among the children's programs.

Nine Men Awarded Research Grants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 6—Charles A. Coffin Scholarships have been awarded to nine college graduates for use in carrying on advanced research during the coming academic year, it was announced today by General Electric officals. The grants total $5,000.

The work will be carried on in six different educational institutions, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Chicago, Yale, University of Cincinnati, University of Rochester, and University of Virginia. Five of the recipients are engaged in problems of physics, three in electricity, and one in physical chemistry.

The nine men who have been awarded fellowships are: Seymour Bernstein, Chicago; Joseph R. Dietrich, Newport News, Va.; Richard P. Krebs, Cincinnati, Ohio; Richard W. Mattoon, Washington, D. C.; Robert J. Maurer, Rochester, N. Y.; Myron H. Nichols, Garrettsville, Ohio; Shepard Roberts, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Worden Waring, Ithaca, N. Y.; and Everett M. Williams, Wallingford, Conn.

The fellowships are awarded each year to graduates of colleges in the United States who have shown by the character of their work that they could with advantage undertake or continue research work in educational institutions either in this country or abroad. Since 1923 more than 100 students have thus been enabled to make important studies, including one Nobel Prize winner.

Children Depict Tenement Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—How the tenement child looks at existence—from experiences of poverty to happier scenes of recreation—is shown in paintings of the fifteenth annual exhibition of arts and crafts at the Russell Sage Foundation. The exhibit, which will continue through Saturday, is being sponsored by the United Neighborhood Houses.

Children are responsible for the work on display, which includes sculpture, ceramics, weaving, lithographs, etchings, metal and leather craft pieces. Each of 27 co-operating settlements selected the best examples by boys and girls of its neighborhood, and the result, according to Albert J. Kennedy, Chairman of the exhibition, is an array of exceptional juvenile talent.

While most of the youngsters have taken persons and animals as subject matter, several outstanding works introduce a striking note of social justice. A painting from a Harlem community center entitled, "Homeless Men," shows a group of derelict figures around an open fire in the street. A billboard nearby gives assurance that "Prosperity Is Just Around the Corner."

In cheerful contrast is a painting of a lagoon with human figures evidently on an outing. Sculpture includes a large squirrel from Henry Street Settlement, made from marble and cement. Another piece shows a head of a boy in white plaster.

A committee, headed by Mrs. Muriel Draper, is sponsoring the exhibition.

Five Years on Bikes! 3 Ride 36,000 Miles

PHILADELPHIA, May 6 (AP)—Five years after they left their homes at Bombay, India, three university graduates arrived in Philadelphia today—on bicycles.

The 36,000-mile trip was made for "good will and education," said the travelers, Kaikee Kharas, Rustam Ghandi and Ruttan Shroff. They estimated it would require another five years to get home.

Immigrant Flow To Canada Rises

OTTAWA, May 6 (CP)—The number of immigrants admitted to Canada in the 1937-38 fiscal year, ending March 31, totaled 15,645—an increase of 30.1 per cent over the previous year, the Immigration Department announced.

Of the total, 5,643 came from the United States and 1,949 from England.

State Parks Urged For Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 6—A State park system to include at least 100,000 acres of scenic Pennsylvania is being advocated by James F. Bogardus, Secretary of Forests and Waters.

"Pennsylvania, for all her varied natural beauty, is sadly lacking in development of recreational areas in contrast to other states," he said today. "We need at least 100,000 acres of State parks and 78,000 acres should be in areas easily accessible to metropolitan centers."

Studies show that 8,000,000 out of 10,000,000 population in the State reside within a short distance of 10 metropolitan districts, Mr. Bogardus said.

"Unfortunately, the best scenic and forest lands are remote from these metropolitan centers where we need parks most," he added.

Mr. Bogardus estimated it would cost the State between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 to acquire an adequate State park system.

Japan to Be at N. Y. Fair

Japan may have her hands full in China, but she's not too busy to plan for the New York World's Fair 1939. The Japanese Government has contracted for 60,000 square feet for a building in addition to 10,000 square feet in the Hall of Nations. A reproduction of Mount Fujiyama is being considered as an exhibit.

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Papers as Well as Radio Held British Need in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Although South Americans are giving a fair trial to the British experiment in vernacular broadcasting to their continent and appear to be flattered by the attention they are receiving from all parts of the foreign radio world, there are many Britons among the local communities who consider that the B. B. C. investment will yield meager dividends.

This is no case of typical British self-depreciation; they are publicly criticizing radioed news in Spanish and Portuguese because only an infinitesimal percentage of South Americans possess shortwave receiving sets. The purchasing capacity of the average citizen is not considered sufficient to embrace such an investment, nor is it held likely that he will be interested in the foreign programs when better music and more varied news services can be heard in his own language through cheaper long-wave sets. The Germans and Italians have already made this discovery, it is stated. The British, however, confess to the worst error in giving the Spanish and Portuguese versions one after the other, which makes listening-in rather tedious for the South American who can follow only one language.

The secret of successful foreign publicity, according to representative British spokesmen, is low cost news transmission to South American newspapers. An all-British news agency is advocated by the British Chambers of Commerce in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, to compete with the American and French organizations which handle the largest volume of news served to continental newspapers. In a recent resolution they expressed the hope that some reliable commercial organization would be intrusted with this mission. It is the viewpoint of British businessmen, after a careful study of the situation, that the only news that tells is that printed in the newspapers.

As a sequel to the first B. B. C. broadcast to Latin America, Señora Ana de Cabrera, the Argentine folk-law composer and singer, has filed a protest against piracy of one of her works included in the British program under the authorship of Señor Blamey Lafone.

In a letter to the Music Composers' Association of this city, Señora de Cabrera alleged that the orchestral version under the title of "Lamento de Amor Indio" (Indian Love Lament), transmitted under Lafone's authorship, was her own production under another title, "Adios te digo," copyrighted in Buenos Aires. Neither note nor part had been changed, she said. Lafone is at present attached to the Argentine Embassy in London.

The association has been asked to take steps to secure the withdrawal of the work from the British broadcasts or, alternatively, the declaration of the name of the legitimate author.

Peace Treaty Action Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Ratification before December of the Buenos Aires treaties by all the American republics is the goal of the Peoples Mandate Committee, peace group directed by Dr. Mary E. Woolley and Miss Mabel Vernon.

Eleven nations have now ratified the two most important of these treaties signed at the Inter-American Peace Conference in 1936. The Mandate Committee is working in co-operation with its representatives and government officials in the 10 countries which have not yet taken action.

Mandate officials are eager to get the treaties ratified before December so the eighth Pan-American conference meeting in Lima that month can use that achievement as a basis for new steps toward peace in the Americas.

Last December a "flying caravan" sent to South America by the Mandate Committee made a 17,000 air tour of the Latin-American countries in behalf of speedy ratification of the Buenos Aires treaties.

The 11 countries which have ratified the two most important treaties —convention for the maintenance, preservation, and re-establishment of peace and the additional protocol relative to non-intervention—are the United States, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Brazil, Cuba, and Honduras.

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N. J. Oyster Fleet Gathers Seedlings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A blast from the New Jersey State watchboat recently sent the Maurice River oyster fleet gliding up the Delaware Bay in the annual race for the seed oyster grounds near Millville, N. J.

The race was more of a tradition and formality, for, win or lose, every boat got its share of the prize in seed oysters.

On arrival at their destination the boats dredge in natural oyster beds to stock up on seedlings to be carried back and replanted in leased waters at Maurice River Cove.

Experts who have sampled the natural beds have reported the ceedings growth unusual during the last several months. The supply will be adequate to meet all demands.

President Nears End of Vacation

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt, planning to end his vacation in the cruiser Philadelphia here Sunday afternoon, selected familiar waters off Caicos Island in the southern Bahamas today for a final fling at tropical trolling.

Caicos was to be reached after a 21-hour run from San Juan, Puerto Rico, where mail was taken aboard, signed and started on its way back to Washington yesterday morning.

A message to the Navy Yard last night reported the Philadelphia and destroyer Fanning, escort ship, off Mona Passage, separating Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo, at 4 p. m. making 21 knots.

"The President worked over his mail and reports from Washington most of the afternoon on the forecastle deck," the dispatch said.

Last night the President and his party had dinner with Capt. James and Commander Davis of the Philadelphia and later attended a movie on deck.

Senate Ends Limit On Mail to Blind

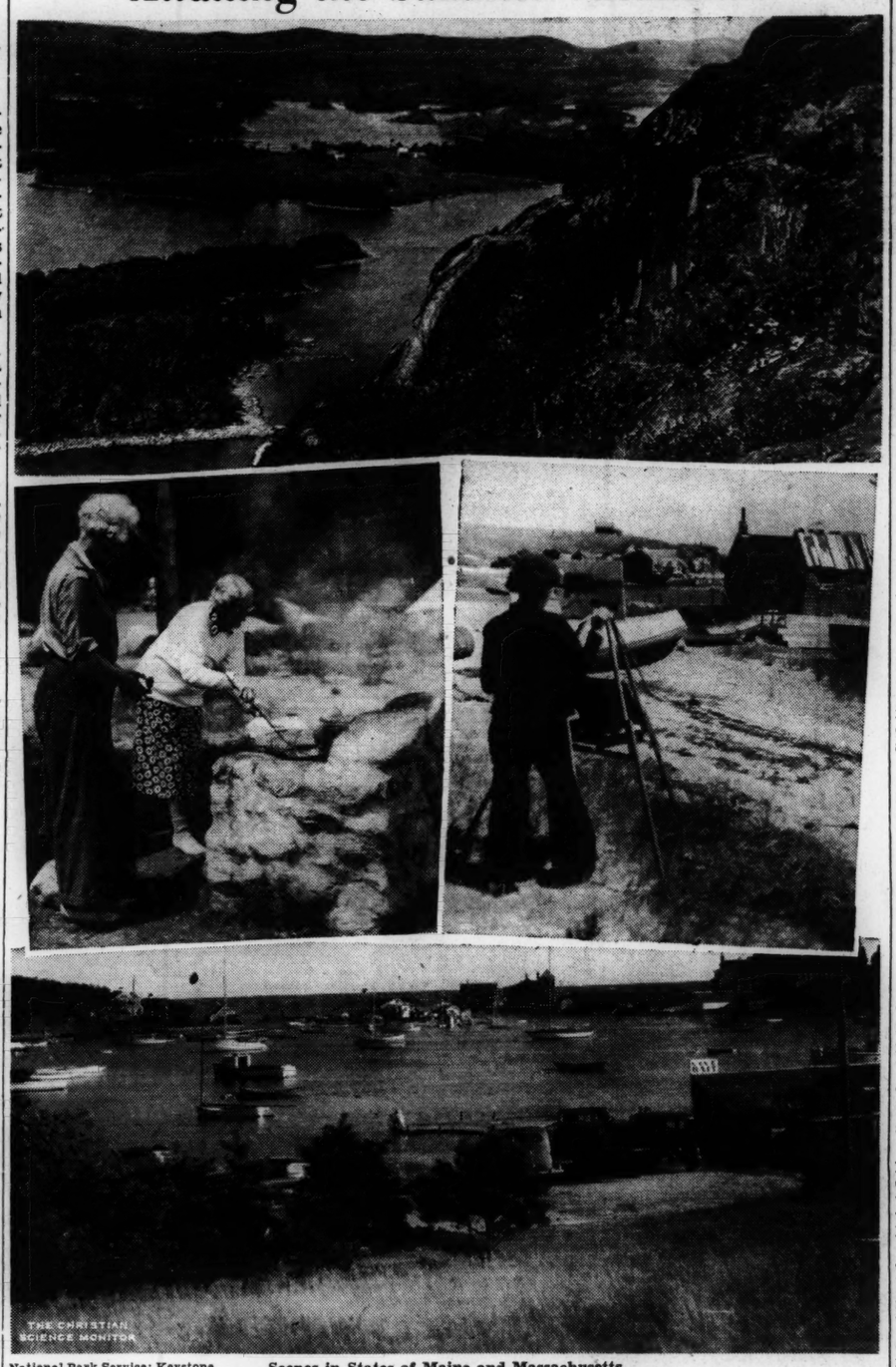
WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The Senate sent to the White House today a bill removing the present 12-pound limit on free mailing of books, recordings and other materials used for the blind.

Debut of Reunited Ballet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTE CARLO, May 6—The reunited Ballet Russe gave its first performance at the Opéra before an audience which contained royalty and distinguished musicians. Leonide Massine's new ballet, "Gaieté Parisienne," based on the music of Offenbach, was enthusiastically received. The principal dancers included Massine, Frederic Franklin, Nina Tarakonova, Igor Youskevitch, Irina Faberje and Eugénie Delarova.

Awaiting the Summer Vacationist



National Park Service; Keystone

Scenes in States of Maine and Massachusetts

Upper—Lake Megunticook From Maiden Cliff in Camden, Maine
Center—At Left Two Tourists Pause to Prepare Lunch at an Outdoor Fireplace at Baxter State Park at Base of Mt. Katahdin in Maine. At Right One of the Many Artists Who Daily Paint Quaint Scenes on Cape Cod in Massachusetts
Lower—Witchmere Harbor at Harwich Port, Mass., a Peaceful Bit of Water Filled in Summertime With Boats of Residents

Maine and the Bay State Rich in Allure

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

When June temperatures creep to the 80 mark you'll find me packing swimming suit and sun glasses and hurrying away either to the rock-riveted coast of Maine, where cool breezes continually sweep shoreward from the sea, or to one of Massachusetts' sandy beaches—preferably Cape Cod—where the waters of incoming tides are tempered by sun-baked flats.

Eachy ear thousands of visitors follow vacation trails to Maine and Massachusetts. Some come to explore the lakes and woodlands. Others come to get a real taste of the sea—which they find (if they swim as I do) quite salty!

This year, according to the New England Council, Maine and Massachusetts anticipate another busy summer season. Railroad, steamship, and air lines are prepared to handle the tourist influx, while hotels and overnight lodging houses have been busy for the past month putting things in ship-shape order for summer visitors.

The travel rush to these two states usually starts soon after Memorial Day and continues well into October.

While many summer visitors to Maine will center activities around such popular lake resorts as Rangeley, Moosehead, China, and Belgrade, the famous sea-grooved towns of Bar Harbor and Boothbay are hosts to thousands of vacationists annually.

* * *

Since the establishment of the East's first and only National park on Mount Desert Island—Acadia—Bar Harbor has rapidly become the Newport of Maine. Besides sponsoring a busy summer season of its own with yachting, a marine tennis tournament, swimming and numerous other competitive sports, it sends tourists from all over the world on hikes and rides in Acadia National Park—considered by many to be one of the beauty wonders of the world.

Cadillac Mountain dominates the island. There is an excellent road to its 1,532-foot summit, which winds through heavy woods and past occasional open spots providing wide panoramas of the white-capped sea below. At the summit parking places have been provided. On clear days Mount Katahdin may be seen piercing the sky 110 miles away.

Acadia National Park embraces 15,000 acres of mountain lakes. One section of the park is on the mainland, covering Schoodic Point, south of Winter Harbor. The earthy toes of the island dig deep into the sands of the ocean, yet it rises so sharply from the pounding waves that the roads and trails of the park provide almost endless scenes of far-reaching views.

More than 200 miles of well-marked trails and bridle paths thread their way through the park to quiet retreats where one may find solitude.

This park maintains a free motor camp equipped with electric lights, running water, laundry, barracks, and outdoor fireplaces. For those who do not prefer the camp life Bar Harbor has ample hotel and rooming-house accommodations with a wide price range. From here the visitor may take special boat trips to islands or enjoy sight-seeing trips on Frenchman's Bay for $1 per person.

Visitors whose recreation rests solely in boats will find Booth Bay Harbor to their liking. During the summer small sailboats and outboard motorboats are constantly slipping in and out of the harbor. On the third Friday in August an annual regatta is held.

* * *

Massachusetts has a coast equally as famous as that of Maine, but considered by many not quite so rugged. We New Englanders usually divide the Massachusetts shoreline into two sections—North Shore and South Shore.

Now the North Shore takes in such popular resorts as Swampscott, Magnolia, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Marblehead, and Gloucester. Any one of these centers offers excellent bathing —provided you don't mind plunging into water that is within hailing distance of the freezing mark. I'll confess that whenever I vacation in these regions my bathing suit is merely an ornament. Yet there are those hardy ones who revel in these invigorating waters.

The South Shore, or headed down Cape Cod way, is where I really get my summer's swimming. Anywhere on the Cape, especially on the bay side, one will find excellent bathing in conditions which I always have found suitable for the person who likes his water with the "ice" taken out.

Of course, there's Falmouth, Chatham, Centerville, or Oysterville—any one of which have found favor with scores of vacationists, not to mention those two small islands, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, which may be reached by steamer from New Bedford.

Don't let anyone tell you that you've reached Cape Cod until you have crossed Cape Cod Canal at Bourne. Sandwich is the first village to greet the tourist and welcome him to that long arm which has at its fingertips that quaint and colorful town of Provincetown.

Sandwich, settled in 1637, is the oldest town on the Cape. Its boundaries were established by Miles Standish, assisted by his friend, John Alden. Everyone has heard of the famous Sandwich glassware. Well, this is where it was made, and from 1820 to 1880 Sandwich's glassworks were the largest in the nation.

If you're fond of cranberry jelly with your Thanksgiving turkey, then you will be interested in the little town of Dennis. It was in the '40's, so I'm told, "that a native of Dennis discovered that wild cranberries could be tamed. He found that the vines growing near the shore, where the sand was blown over them, were more prolific, and from this simple discovery has developed the whole art of cranberry culture."

I know of no beach that can surpass that of Nauset at Orleans. It stretches for miles, bordered on one side by undulating dunes and on the other the wide expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. Nauset offers surf swimming equal to that of any I have found in Massachusetts.

No tourist to the Cape ever misses Provincetown with its eccentric but fascinating art colony. Also there is some adventure in realizing you have come to the end of that crooked arm which in 1620 beckoned to the floundering Mayflower on that bleak November day.

Tour-a-bouts

Yellowstone National Park will be the destination of thousands of vacationists this summer, while as many more will continue on to the rainbow-colored rock formations of Mammoth Hot Springs where lies the magnificent scenery of the Royal Gorge, Salt Lake City with its Mormon Tabernacle, and Colorado's Garden of the Gods.

* * *

In order that these regions may be more accessible to the summer traveler, the Milwaukee Road this week announced 10 special tours in co-operation with the American Express Travel Service. Leaving Chicago every Sunday from June 19 to Aug. 21, these will last 10 days and will use the air-conditioned equipment of the Milwaukee, the Union Pacific, the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Rock Island railways.

* * *

Seven new passenger liners are now under construction for the N. Y. K. Line. Three of these ships will be assigned to Japan-Europe service during 1939-1940, two will be added to the Japan-America route, calling at Seattle, in 1940, and two will be attached to the Japan-Australia line during 1940-1941.

* * *

On the north side of the Canadian Pacific Railway near Golden, B. C., on the slope of a mountain, lies a neat little village named Edelweiss. Its inhabitants are Swiss guides who have transported their families from their own beloved Alps to the Canadian Rockies. Each guide possesses credentials of his calling from the official Swiss climbing organization. The need for guides in this great mountain playground can be realized when one considers that there are 630 peaks over 6,000 feet high; that 308 of these are between 7,000 and 10,000 feet; 161 between 10,000 and 12,000 feet, and four over 12,000 feet.

* * *

Not many years ago Nova Scotia was little known to the American and Canadian traveling public despite the fact that it was easily accessible to millions. The picture has changed since then for the Nova Scotia Government has been concentrating on roads and additional accommodations to house an increasing number of guests to the Province, while at the same time transportation companies have done everything possible to increase schedules and keep rates down. The completion this year of a highway paving program which has been intensively carried on for the past three years is the chief reason for anticipating a tremendous influx of American and Canadian visitors in 1938.

Canada Announces Rigid Regulations For Pilot Permits

OTTAWA, May 6 (CP)—The civil aviation branch of the Transport Department recently announced new stringent regulations effective July 1 regarding issue of transport pilot licenses.

The minimum age limit for a pilot receiving a license was raised from 19 to 23 years. The maximum age remained at 45. At present an applicant must submit proof of at least 250 hours in the air as pilot in sole charge of an aircraft. Under the new regulations this was raised to 500 hours.

In the clause dealing with test of endurance the pilot will be sent up 6,000 feet higher than at present, bringing the altitude to 12,000 feet. At this height he must remain for one hour.

In the night flight test the present regulation is to remain in the air for 30 minutes above the ground or water at 1,500 feet. The new regulation will require a pilot to execute three flights of at least 15 minutes each at the same altitude.

To the regulation governing spins has been added the words "without exterior view." This regulation requires the pilot to satisfy the examining officer as to his ability to recover from both left and right hand spins.

Mr. J. A. Wilson, controller of civil aviation, has sent copies of the new regulations to all flying clubs and schools, pilots, inspectors, stations, and aircraft owners.

Soviets Continue Personnel Shakeup Following Trials

MOSCOW, May 6 (AP)—The Government today announced appointment of a new Ambassador to Germany, replacing Dr. Constantine Yureneff, who was implicated in charges of treason by witness in the Moscow trial of two months ago.

The new ambassador is A. T. Merekaloff, who has been Vice-Commissar of Foreign Trade since the shakesup of that department which followed the removal of A. P. Rosenholtz as Commissar.

Mr. Rosenholtz was one of 18 men executed as traitors after the March trial, in which chief defendants were Ex-Premier Alexis I. Rykoff and Nicholas I. Bukharin.

Christian Rakovsky, one of three defendants in the March trial who received prison sentences, implicated Mr. Yureneff in his confession to treasonable dealings with Japanese officials.

Mr. Yureneff was Ambasador to Japan at the time Mr. Rakovsky visited Tokyo in 1934 to attend a Red Cross conference. Named Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Yureneff took his post in Berlin last July, but disappeared after returning to Moscow in November and is now believed to be in prison.

The removal of Michael Popoff as Commissar for Agricultural Collections also was announced within four months of his appointment, Jan. 19. The announcement said Mr. Popoff had shown inability to handle his job. Mr. S. R. Skrinnikoff, hitherto Vice-Commissar of Food Industry, was named to the post.

'Sabotage' Charged On Roosevelt Book

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Bennett A. Cerf, President of Random House, publishers of "The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt," today declared that some of the nation's leading book sellers had "deliberately tried to sabotage" the work.

He declined to name the book sellers, but said they included "several big department stores."

"In New York City," Mr. Cerf said, "Macy's ordered 50 sets right off the bat, but in Philadelphia a large department store refused to order the book except on consignment. When their customers began asking for it, however, they had to start ordering at $15 a set instead of the prepublication price of $13.50, which pleased us very much."

King's Second Year Observed by Egypt

CAIRO, May 6 (AP)—Free meals were given to the needy today as all Egypt celebrated the second anniversary of King Farouk's accession to the throne.

Among the many gifts received by the youthful ruler was an autographed photograph of President Roosevelt presented by Bert Fish, United States Minister, on behalf of the President.

King Farouk and Queen Farida held levees at Abdin palace.

[Farouk succeeded to the throne on the passing of his father, King Fuad, April 28, 1936, but did not arrive in Cairo from London, where he was being educated, until May 6.]

Valley Forge Fetes Its Evacuation Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 6—Gov. George H. Earle has issued a proclamation fixing June 21 for the observance of the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the Federal Constitution. He urged patriotic exercises and the display of the national flag on all public and private buildings and residences.

Patriotic and religious services, with facilities to care for 100,000 will be held at Valley Forge on June 19 by the Pennsylvania Constitution Commemoration Committee as part of the ratification program. They will commemorate the 160th anniversary of the withdrawal of Washington's army from that historic encampment. The last commemoration of Evacuation Day was held nearly 60 years ago—June 19, 1878—coincident with the centennial of Valley Forge in the Nation's annals.

Reich Cutting Lead of U. S.; Now Chief Exporter to Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, lacking in capital although gold from their lands had already capitalized Europe, these nations had no recourse but to look abroad for help in building their economic structure.

Europe Invests

Britain a century ago was banker for the world. It came to the financial aid of Latin-American countries soon after they had become independent. British capital developed mines and ports. It built railroads and opened steamship lines.

France also invested heavily in Latin America.

Germany, as it rose to commercial stature in competition with Britain for world markets prior to 1914, also entered the Latin-American field. Large colonies of Germans previously had settled in Latin America. New colonies accompanied the capital investments. Germans developed nitrate plants, banks, public utilities, and a wide variety of commercial enterprises.

The United States, preoccupied with exploring and colonizing its own frontiers, had little time for Latin America. Even so, enterprising Americans were pushing south of Panama.

By 1913, British investments in Latin America had reached more than £1,000,000,000, or about $5,000,000,000. The United States in 1913 had invested $1,300,000,000 in Latin America.

In South America alone, exclusive of the rest of Latin America, France had invested $1,000,000,000, and Germany, $875,000,000.

In foreign trade, Britain during the period from 1910 to 1912 enjoyed an average of about 30 per cent of Latin-American total imports and exports. The United States had less, but was already an important factor. Germany also had a substantial share.

German Trade Hopes

The war upset commercial and financial relations in Latin America, as elsewhere. The United States supplanted Britain as chief creditor to the world. Germany lost its New World position in trade, just as it lost its political position in Europe and its colonial holdings in Africa and Asia.

In this connection present German action in Latin America fits into the general picture of German policy. Reichsführer Hitler came to power on the platform of restoring to Germany its pre-war position. There are no colonies to be reclaimed in Latin America, but there is a commanding trade position to be rebuilt.

It is significant that when Germany was seeking desperately for means to check a deflationary movement—exports lagging and its general economy running downhill—that it turned in 1934 toward Latin America.

In two years prior to this move, Germany's total exports had fallen from 5,739,000,000 marks to 4,167,000,000 marks. This meant a reversal of a favorable trade balance of 1,083,000,000 marks in 1932, into an adverse balance, or deficit of 284,000,000 marks.

Latin America Sighted Again

What to do? Raw materials were needed from abroad. The rearmament program was straining the national economy. Foreign exchange was hard to get. German factories were slackening production. The relatively high value of the German mark in international markets made export difficult.

The searching eye of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, who then was directing German economics, fell on Latin America. He saw nations with large stocks of raw materials. Like Germany, these nations were having a hard time finding markets. They needed manufactured goods; Germany needed raw materials; it was a "natural."

Exchange Methods

Foreign trade is only the exchange of commodities in its essence. Money is an incident. If nations refuse to accept each other's products, money alone cannot keep trade going. The export of gold in payment for goods can go on for a time, but even in this case, gold has become a commodity rather than a currency.

The glut of gold in the United States today is in part only one example of what happens when a nation sets up tariff barriers to limit the entry of goods from abroad, and so forces other nations to pay gold when they buy that nation's goods. There are only two ways to buy goods from another nation. The first is to obtain currency of that nation in a variety of ways, including services to tourists and through borrowing. The second is to pay in goods through whatever method of exchange can be devised.

The accepted means of exchange is to cite prices expressed in currencies of the trading nations. Under a free exchange system, the exporting country can collect currency or commercial paper that is freely negotiable in world markets. This is the system employed by the United States, and generally in use.

Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, as the foremost official advocate of reciprocal trade, unalterably opposed to methods that impose unnecessary restrictions on international trade, also opposes the various devices whereby some nations seek to undercut the trade of other nations.

In a large sense, the devaluation of a currency has the effect of giving the devaluing country an advantage in foreign trade. It cuts the prices of export goods. Britain, Japan, and the United States are today benefitting from devalued currencies in Latin America.

What Germany Did

Germany in 1934 chose not to devalue the mark. The only alternative for stimulating exports to Latin America was to find ways for reducing the prices of German goods without disturbing the mark.

This meant various kinds of subsidies for trade with Latin America. It meant that German industry had to pay. German labor had to take a share of the burden. The German people would have to pay, in the end. Export subsidies, however cloaked, and in whatever country, mean just that.

Germany has long resorted to direct subsidies for certain types of foreign trade. In addition, it devised late in 1934 a variety of special "marks," conveniently referred to as "aski marks." This is the economic spearhead of Germany's recent trade advances in Latin America.

The aski mark is so named from the initial letters of a German term meaning "Foreigners' Special Account for Domestic Payments."

Elementary Bartering

This so-called mark is not a money; it is a credit. Certain quantities of these marks are "blocked" for allocation in trade with Latin American countries. There is no fixed value for them. Value varies from country to country, and from commodity to commodity. It is barter, as elementary beneath the externals of modern finance, as is the slow counting of potatoes against a pile of seed corn in a market place of upper Peru, surviving from days of the Incas.

Yet with this most primitive form of exchange, Germany has increased its exports to Brazil by more than 68 per cent since 1934. Starting with 14 per cent of Brazil's import trade in 1934, it has risen to 23.6 of the total. In the same period, the United States has dropped from 23.6 to 22 per cent.

Can Germany continue these spectacular gains? Recessions are already in evidence in some quarters. The method is by nature limited. It looks backward rather than forward. It has advantages for Latin America, but does not give the countries free exchange for their products, and there are other disadvantages.

The Aski discount below current quotations of the German mark runs as high as 30 per cent.

Meanwhile the United States is steadily gaining in Latin American trade, despite the current setbacks n ratio to some German gains. From 1932 to 1937, United States exports to Latin America including re-exports, rose from $215,800,000 to $639,700,000.

Imports from Latin America rose from $358,000,000 to $704,800,000 in the same period. The United States still buys more of Latin America's key commodities than any other single nation.

Two antagonistic trade methods are competing for supremacy in Latin America—reciprocal exchange on an increasingly liberal basis, and Germany's closed economies. Their effects in Latin America will bear more detailed analysis.

Unions Join Labor Party Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—The Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York today had joined with the New York branch of the American Federation of Labor in a ban on support of the American Labor Party, charging it was an instrument, through Labor's non-Partisan League, of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The action, representing a Union combine that claims about 600,000 members, was taken after an appeal by George Meany, President of the State Federation of Labor, who notified the Council the American Labor Party, which has taken balance-of-power status in New York politics in the two years since its inception, "has among its leaders renegade Republicans, renegade Democrats, and crackpot professors who know nothing of labor."

Organized labor should have no traffic with a "deception," Mr. Meany argued, carrying his plea for indorsement of the Federation to the floor of the Council meeting.

Labor's Non-Partisan League, which figured powerfully as a labor-vote factor in 1936, is, by Mr. Meany's definition, "the political instrument which is trying to destroy the American Federation of Labor."

Alex Rose, state executive of the Labor Party, saw the Council order as a manifestation of Tammany partisanship in the labor movement such as marked the labor split in the 1937 New York City mayoralty campaign.

"It is a deliberate effort on the part of some politicians in the labor movement to deliver the labor vote to another political party," he said. "It is similar in intent to the hurriedly organized Trade Union Party in the last election which was nothing else but a stooge for Tammany-Hall."

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WORCESTER, MASS.

Good Films, Not High-Priced Stars, Is Demand Made by Theater Owners

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 6 (AP)—The charge by a group of film exhibitors that several motion-picture stars aren't worth their huge-salaried keep stirred up a hornets' nest here yesterday.

Screen actors, especially those whose names were mentioned, did not comment on the advertisement. The ad, by the Independent Theater Owners' Association of New York, ran in a Hollywood trade paper. It began:

"We want the Myrna Loys, the Gary Coopers, the Sonja Henies, but we want them when we get value, not when they drive people away from the box office."

Charles Schwartz, West Coast representative of the group, said the advertisement was designed to "wake up the producers, in a constructive way, to the fallacy of paying top salaries on long-term contracts to stars who do not pay returns on the investment."

"We'd like to get together with producers and have some voice in exhibiting pictures that are unloaded on us," said Mr. Schwartz. "Producers are fully aware of the stars who attract business. The few producers who do not have theater affiliates merely have to consult their percentage contracts to determine the money makers."

Irving Carlin, Vice-President of an association of southern California exhibitors, seconded Mr. Schwartz's comment and pointed out that "some of these stars' pictures have to be inaugurated with a $1,000 give-away night, and still the picture lays an egg."

Paramount and Twentieth Century-Fox said they were building up other players to counteract the "excessive salary" condition.

The trade publication advertisement approved of that practice. It said: "The success of the Jones Family pictures, the Mr. Motos, the Charlie Chans, and the Judge Hardy pictures are straws in the wind. Producers are now, or soon will be, concentrating on the making of good pictures, not merely surrounding a $5,000-a-week star with any sort of vehicle."

About the stars, the advertisement said:

"Garbo is a tremendous draw in Europe, which does not help theater owners in the United States. Hepburn turned in excellent performances in 'Stage Door,' and 'Wake Up Baby,' but both pictures died. Paramount showed cleverness and consideration for exhibitors by buying off Marlene Dietrich's contract in full for one more picture. Kay Francis is receiving thousands a week from Warners on an old contract. Yet so far as her draw, she is now making 'B' pictures."

Director Says Actors 'Worth All They Can Get'

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The opinion that motion-picture actors and actresses "are worth all they can get" was expressed yesterday by Clarence Brown, director, on his return from Europe.

"A good name is valuable insurance for a picture anywhere," said Mr. Brown. "If you don't give the public a name, people won't go to a picture."

Mr. Brown, who has been Greta Garbo's director for several years, said Miss Garbo "stands head and shoulders above any other box-office attraction in Europe."

Concerning Joan Crawford, he said: "There is nothing wrong with Miss Crawford that a good picture won't cure."

Philadelphia Traffic Has Cycling Hazard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The popularity of the bicycle is shown by the tremendous numbers of new ones on streets and highways. With many in the hands of children under 12, bicycles are providing a major highway safety problem, according to officials of the Keystone Automobile Club in Philadelphia.

"A feature of present-day promotion of bicycles is emphasis on speed," said J. Maxwell Smith, general manager of the Club. "Speedometers are provided with a range up to 50 miles per hour. Obviously, nobody wants youngsters to travel at such great speed and probably few, if any, of them do, but with a 50-m. p. h. mark to shoot at, it is practically certain that 'speed tests' will be the rule rather than the exception.

"We appeal to motor vehicle drivers to be on the lookout for the unexpected so far as 'bike' riders are concerned. Skill and good judgment will be required as never before in coping with the newest highway hazard."

Honolulu Neighbors Hit Juvenile Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Honolulu is trying a neighborhood plan to control juvenile delinquency.

Co-operation between trained social workers and a neighborhood committee is its basis. Kalihi district, Honolulu's hotbed of juvenile police problems, has been selected as the first laboratory.

The committee, with a leading Kalihi citizen as chairman, is made up of school, church, and resident leaders as a nucleus about which will be marshalled neighborhood aid to attack the problem.

A research committee is busy collecting data on juvenile delinquency and preparing a map spotting all constructive and destructive forces in the neighborhood.

It is planned to continue the study for six months. The findings of the research committee, action of the neighborhood and other committees, and results of case work will form a basis of experience for a neighborhood approach to other social problems.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Greater Boston

A TRIBUTE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As we pass the quarter-century mark in our Monitor advertising we pause to look back on a most pleasant business relationship.

In the years to come we could ask for no more than a continuance of the same friendship and co-operation which have marked our past associations.

For our part we pledge ourselves to maintain the same high standards that have made so many of the Monitor's friends—our friends. And to continue to be worthy of that designation—"Your Home in Boston."

HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM B. RICE, II, President

8 reasons why Monitor readers like THE HOTEL HEMENWAY

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- No liquor served
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- Moderate rates — single with bath 2.50 up—double with bath 3.50 up
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- We have advertised in the Monitor for 26 years.

MORE THAN CONVENIENCE

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Impeccable service. Incomparable cuisine, moderate tariff. Charming rooms from $6.

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400 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON
GLENWOOD I. SHERRARD

Unique in Boston
DECORATORS' SUITES
with Complete Kitchenettes, if desired
by day, week or month
$6.50 a day, $32.50 week, up
Commissary, restaurant and shops in the building. Every hotel service available.
Single Rooms $5 up
Double Rooms $4 up
Myles Standish Hotel
Beacon Street at Kenmore Square, Boston
Cozy walk from The Mother Church
Northbloom Management Com. 4500

Enjoy Real Comfort
Hotel Kenmore
Only 5 minutes from The Mother Church. Delightful rooms, from $3.50. Historical map of Boston, and complete information, sent upon request to L. E. Witney, Mgr.

Hotel KENMORE
One of Boston's Newest and Finest

In Boston Wise Travelers Choose The HOTEL SHERATON
On the Charles at 91 Bay State Road
$3.50 up SINGLE
$5.00 up DOUBLE
Special Monthly Rates
Robt. C. Needham, Mgr. Dir.
Frank G. Anderson, Mgr.

THE Charlesgate
on Beacon St. at Charlesgate East
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Comfortable rooms at nominal rates.
Within easy walking distance of The Mother Church
No Liquors Kenmore 4200

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Convenient to THE MOTHER CHURCH, and Points of Interest
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SOMETHING DIFFERENT!
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● for the Continental breakfast that is served in guests' rooms, the nightly concerts and refreshments, all courtesies of the hotel.
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Including Continental Breakfast
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From $2.50 Single, $3.50 Double
IF you judge room value by hotel reputation and location, then by all means inspect the rooms at the Great Northern. This distinguished hotel offers you spacious accommodations newly decorated plus the desirability of the name and fashionable location—CLOSE TO SECOND CHURCH.
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HOTEL DENNIS
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Delightful in Spring
WALTER J. BUZBY, Inc.

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Overlooking Ocean at Illinois Ave.
NEW—FIREPROOF
WEEKLY $65 ROOM, BATH FOR TWO AND MEALS
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SPECIAL WEEK-END RATES
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NEWEST and TALLEST
Rates from 2.50

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Harold E. Harter, Manager

See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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World Famous Women's Hotel
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All Large Outside Rooms with Private Bath From $2.50.

Detroit's Finest Residential and Transient Hotel
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Good Food in our Coffee Shop
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Osos at Palm, San Luis Obispo
Quiet — Homelike
Good Beds — Good Meals
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A cordial welcome awaits you at this dominating hotel overlooking San Diego Bay and much of city. Apartments, guest rooms, dining rooms and basement garage. From $3.50 daily
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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
HOTEL CHURCHILL
No Liquor Sold
A FIREPROOF HOTEL CLASS A
Catering to a refined clientele. Centrally located, but quiet surroundings insuring sleep.
ROOMS WITH BATH FROM $2.50
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Special attention to women traveling alone
Splendid Food in Our Coffee Shop
Edward O. Teague, Lessee
Formerly of New England

HOTEL SAN DIEGO
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
Excellent
ACCOMMODATIONS
Sensible rates
Near Bath $1.50 up
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Los Angeles

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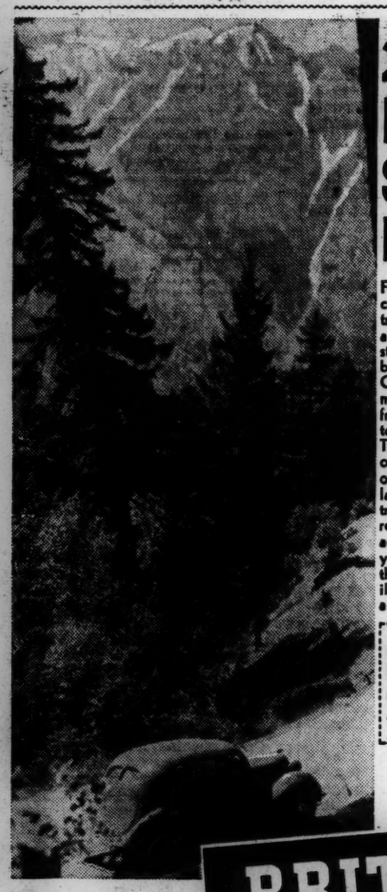

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VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
Name.....
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BRITISH COLUMBIA

Air-lines, bus-lines, steamships and railroads all serve British Columbia. See your local travel agent for routings.

BCT-CM3

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HOTEL PLAZA
Brattleboro, Vermont
All rooms equipped with bath, shower or running water
Excellent Beds Absolute Cleanliness
Modern and Attractive
BEATRICE E. VINTON, Prop.
8 Main Tel. 1203

When you visit a hotel or resort advertised in these pages, or answer a travel advertisement — please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

Crimson Oarsman a Pilot—Castoff Pitcher Has Regained Form With St. Louis

Harvard Crewmen Hire Plane To Arrive for Practice Row

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The No. 4 man in a junior varsity crew may not be important to you, but the No. 4 man is important to the junior varsity crew.

That much became self-evident today at the East Boston Airport when the No. 4 man of the Harvard jayvee boat, John L. Senior, Jr., '38 and Gilbert Jones, varsity crew manager, took off this noontime for Princeton.

The Crimson jayvee boat is racing Princeton, M. I. T., and Syracuse at Lake Carnegie tomorrow afternoon, and both Senior and Jones were detained at Cambridge this morning for scholastic examinations.

Now Senior wanted to pull that four oar in a practice row over Lake Carnegie with his fellow oarsmen and Jones wanted to be on hand as soon as possible to care for the detailed needs of the class mates he manages. Transportation by train meant no arrival on the scene before Saturday morning, and no workout for the jayvees.

Two minds, with available financial means, a pilot's license and but a single thought, solved the problem. Senior not only pulls the No. 4 oar, but "pulled" his pilot's license into operation, and Jones "managed" his courage to board the plane and off they went.

The two are flying in a four-seater private plane which they hired, and will be there in time to "carry on" their normal duties. The expense has not been undertaken by the Harvard Athletic Association, so there must be more to rowing than meets the casual observer's eye.

And while on the subject of transportation it is interesting to note the problems now facing college athletics. Curtailed economy on the railroad created a situation for Carroll Getchell, H. A. A. executive. There are no baggage trains into Princeton Saturday or Sunday and that meant the shells might have to be left there until Monday.

Such an inconvenience would break up the weekly rowing routine, but the problem was solved when Syracuse, Tech and Harvard combined forces to establish enough of a passenger list to form a special train which will include the baggage. The college athletic budgets, curtailed to a minimum, are not finding the roadbed of the business budgets, also curtailed to a minimum, so easy to hurdle.

This little yarn, it would seem, has grown to opposites, so true to life—extravagance by the individuals (No. 4 oar and manager) and poverty by business (athletic associations and railroads).

Around the Hub

That was a nice piece of work by Frank Meehan, Northeastern emergency pitcher, yesterday. The rangy football and basketball star started his career in Northeastern baseball as a first baseman. Beginning this season Herb Gallagher was in need of pitching and Meehan started throwing an underhand ball with fair success. Yesterday he covered himself with glory holding Boston College to six hits and shutting them out, 3-0. It was the first victory for the Huskies over a Boston College nine. Meehan plays the outfield when not pitching, alternating with Gus Rook, who also pitches and plays the outfield.

♪ ♪ ♪

James B. Hollis of Newton, better known among his friends as Jim, has been elected president of the Boston Athletic Association. Hollis has been a member of the B. A. A. for years. He is the donor of the Hollis Cup, a trophy which is awarded the winner of the 600-yard run in the annual B. A. A. Indoor Games. Frank Archer, Jr., is vice-president and Ralph E. Brown was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The governing committee is made up of Hollis, Archer, Brown, C. Desmond Wadsworth, W. J. Connell and Walter A. Brown.

♪ ♪ ♪

Too bad Hawk Zamparelli will not be in the Irish-American A. A. 10-mile road race tomorrow. He would have been a worthy opponent of Arlington's Johnny Kelley.

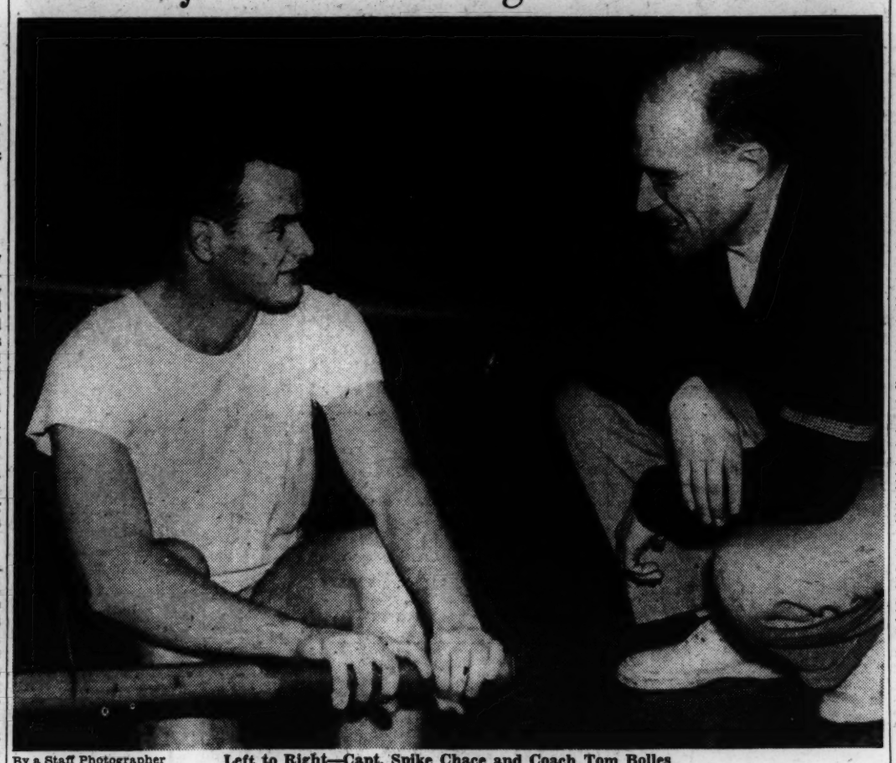
♪ ♪ ♪

The Henley Regatta here next week end under the direction of Forrester (Tim) Clark must give way to the Cornell, Syracuse, M. I. T., and Harvard regatta. The Henley races will be sandwiched in between the college races and spectators on both banks of the Charles River Basin are in for a rare treat.

♪ ♪ ♪

Unicorn Golf Club is making an expensive bid for publicity in hiring a playing professional. Clyde Usina, Jr., has been named by the club to represent the Unicorn in matches throughout the country. Ed Kirouac is the pro at the club for lessons and other home duties. Kirouac is not a member of the P. G. A. and could not represent the club in the sectional tournaments. W. M.

First Major Test of Rowing Season Tomorrow



By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Capt. Spike Chace and Coach Tom Bolles

Harvard's Captain Is Rated One of the Best Stroke Oars in the Country, and Will Test His Crew Against Princeton, Tech, and Syracuse at Lake Carnegie Tomorrow Afternoon

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Joe Di Maggio 'Sparks' Yanks

The Yankees were only one game removed from first place in the American League this morning. After a slow beginning, the champs have started to roll and seem certain to take over the leadership within the next few days.

If they managed to take over today, however, they would still be several games behind their 1937 pace. In fact, at this date last season Joe McCarthy's outfit had been in and out of first place twice.

By beating the Athletics a year ago, on April 26, the Yankees took possession of the standing head, but on May 2 they lost to the Red Sox and saw the Detroit Tigers go to the front. Two days later they started a three-game series with these same Tigers and succeeded in regaining the lead by taking two out of three. On May 7 McCarthy was out of there again, however, and it was not until May 24 that the champions won a permanent grip on the top spot.

The arrival of Joe Di Maggio was the signal for the Yankees to start rolling this season. Since abandoning his holdout campaign, the Italian outfielder has appeared in six games. The Yanks have won five of them, including four straight. Opening a Stadium stand against the West on Tuesday, the mighty Ruppert boys have swept three in a row from the Browns.

Di Maggio has sparked the entire Yankee offense with his bat. He has produced at least one hit in all six games, coming up with three yesterday. His average shows 11 hits in 24 times at bat, for a neat .458. The hit total includes three home runs, a triple and two doubles. The late start, apparently, had no effect on the Di Maggio batting eye.

In winning the series final from the Browns yesterday, the Yanks produced 16 hits for a total of 29 bases. Henrich and Di Maggio made homers, Knickerbocker and Di Maggio triples, and Gehrig, Murphy and Knickerbocker doubles. The seventh-place Browns, who this morning were 10½ games away from first place, stayed in the game until the final out. The score was 12 to 10.

Cleveland's first-place margin was reduced when the Washington Senators triumphed, 8 to 6. Johnny Stone's homer with the bases loaded in the fifth inning was the deciding factor. The Indians dropped two out of three to the Senators, one of them going 13 innings. Washington, as a result, was in third position, just one-half game behind the fast-moving Yankees.

In Philadelphia, Frank Gabler pitched the Chicago White Sox to a decisive triumph over the Athletics, 10 to 4. Frank started the season with the Boston Bees, but was recently waived out of the National League and claimed by the White Sox. He yielded seven hits. The White Sox made 17, including circuit drives by Boze Berger and Gerald Walker.

The Tigers took the odd game of their Boston series, 7 to 5, in a game that was marked by a fist fight. Ben Chapman of the Red Sox and George Tebbetts of Detroit tangled briefly after the former had fanned in the fifth inning. Both were ordered off the field and will probably be either fined or suspended, or both. York hit two homers for Detroit.

The Cubs moved a full game closer to the leading Giants in the National League race yesterday by pounding Philadelphia pitching for 21 base hits. Paul Epperly, a rookie from Moline of the Three-I League and only 20 years of age, went the route for the Bruins in his major league debut. He may be an answer to the pitching problem that lingers in the Chicago dugout.

A smart stretch of relief pitching by the veteran Ray Benge enabled Cincinnati to stop the Giants, 5 to 2. Ray entered the game in the eighth inning with the bases loaded and two balls and no strikes on Lou Chiozza, but was equal to the occasion. He fanned the New York second baseman.

Left-handed Milburn Shoffner pitched the Bees to a 5-to-2 decision over the Cardinals. It was his initial 1938 victory. The Pirates edged the Dodgers by 4 to 2.

Springfield Prom Visitors Offered A Busy Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 6—The Springfield College sports department has arranged a full schedule of events for the many visitors on the campus for the Junior Prom here today.

The baseball team took the spotlight when they faced Tufts on the home field. The team which broke into the win column when they defeated Williams College, Tuesday, after dropping five straight, is training for another win tomorrow.

Double sports events have been scheduled for Saturday. The lacrosse team, coached by Nels Phillips, will play C. C. N. Y. The Maroons, New England champions for the past two seasons, opened their season yesterday when they traveled to Cambridge to beat the Harvard team, 6—0.

A triangular track meet with Vermont University and Bowdoin College will complete the varsity schedule for the week end. The Maroon team has lost to Wesleyan and Maine Universities so far this season.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(First Three and Ties in Each League)

Batting

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Trosky, Indians	16	53	20	23	.434
Fox, Tigers	16	70	12	28	.400
Hayes, Athletics	13	35	6	14	.400
Medwick, Cardinals	8	31	3	12	.387
Hack, Cubs	15	64	13	24	.375
Klein, Phillies	15	59	14	22	.373

Home Runs

Greenberg, Tigers	5
Goodman, Reds	5
Keltner, Indians	4
Bonura, Senators	4
Johnson, Athletics	4
Leiber, Giants	4
Ripple, Giants	4
McCarthy, Giants	4
Foxx, Red Sox	4
Collins, Cubs	4
Lazzeri, Cubs	4

Runs Batted In

Foxx, Red Sox	23
McCarthy, Giants	17
Galan, Cubs	17
Keltner, Indians	16
Marty, Cubs	16
Dickey, Yankees	15
Camilli, Dodgers	15
Ott, Giants	15
Vaughan, Pirates	15

Women's Golf Association Standings

First Teams

	Matches Won	Lost	Points For	Agst
Central	4	1	28	17
Northern	4	1	25	20
Midland	3	2	28	17
T. C. C.	3	2	28	17
Southern	1	4	13	32
Middlesex	0	5	13	32

Results Yesterday

The C. C. 7, Southern 2.
Central 6, Middlesex 3.
Northern 6, Midland 3.

Second Teams

Northern	4	1	31	14
T. C. C.	4	1	27	18
Midland	3	2	22	23
Middlesex	3	2	20	25
Central	1	4	21	24
Southern	0	5	14	31

Results Yesterday

Northern 5, Midland 4.
T. C. C. 7, Southern 2.
Middlesex 5, Central 4.

Third Teams

T. C. C.	5	0	32	13
Middlesex	3	2	23	22
Midland	3	2	21	24
Central	2	3	22	23
Southern	2	3	20	25
Northern	0	5	18	27

Results Yesterday

Midland 5, Northern 4.
T. C. C. 6, Southern 3.
Middlesex 5, Central 4.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

Bowdoin 2, Maine 0.
Manhattan 7, L. I. U. 0.
Moravian 11, Albright 2.
Williams 24, Middlebury 6.
Northeastern 3, Boston College 0.
Tufts 14, Amer. Internat. 9.
Colby 8, Bates 7.
Norwich 9, St. Michael's 8.

Lacrosse

Dartmouth 5, Yale 4.
Springfield 6, Harvard 0.
Princeton 9, Penn 3.

Tennis

Middlebury 6, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Penn 7, Dartmouth 2.
Princeton 5, North Car. 4.
Penn State 5, Gettysburg 4.
Swarthmore 7, Haverford 2.
Williams 9, Union 0.

Track

Union 89½, Hamilton 36½.

Golf

Manhattan 3½, Hofstra 2½.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P.M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Kennedy Baseball Ticket Office Hub, 2195

Annual Handicap Road Race Lists 125 Men Entered

Entries for the annual 10-mile handicap road race, sponsored by the Irish-American A. A., tomorrow afternoon, have officially closed and a total of 125 of the leading distance runners from all sections of New England, as well as from New York City and Philadelphia, have signed up.

The race will be run over a course through the streets of South Boston and along the Strandway. The prizes that are being offered for the boys are the "tops" and every runner who finishes in the select circle will be rewarded with a cup or trophy. A handsome pocket watch is also up for competition to go to the runner who turns in the fastest elapsed time.

Johnny Kelley of Arlington heads the list of plodders who will try for honors and pitted against the former B. A. A. Marathon winner will be as classy a list of runners as ever entered for such an event. Kelley will be hard pressed for honors by George Durgin of the United Shoe Machinery A. A. of Beverly.

Among the list of entries received yesterday were those of John Moriarty of Jamaica Plain, Walter Childs, Springfield; John and Michael Fitzgoralf of the Lynn "Y"; Tyko Huoppi of Lexington, Walter Emory of Lynn, Armand Morin, Jefferson, Mass., Robert Moylan, Lawrence; Noble S. Ray, Jr., Belmont, and George Petrakos, Lowell.

Louis Young, United Shoe Machinery A. A., Beverly; Michael Mansulla of the Brockton "Y," the boy who ran such a splendid race in the B. A. A. Marathon last April 19 to take sixth position; Dave Murphy, North Medford Club; Frederick and Frank Brown of Medford, the twins, one of whom ran such a fine race in the Presentation Run last month; Everett Gardner, Watertown; Cecil Earnest, Southbridge, and Charles T. Passales of Brookline.

The race will get under way at 2:30 Saturday afternoon with His Excellency, Governor Charles F. Hurley; His Honor, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and District Attorney William J. Foley acting as honorary referees.

Boston Twilight Golf League

	Won	Lost
Charles River	23	7
Brae Burn	20	10
Weston	18	12
Winchester	15½	14½
Commonwealth	10	20
Wellesley	3½	26½

Results Yesterday

Brae Burn 15, Wellesley 0.
Charles River 11, Winchester 4.
Weston 8, Commonwealth 7.

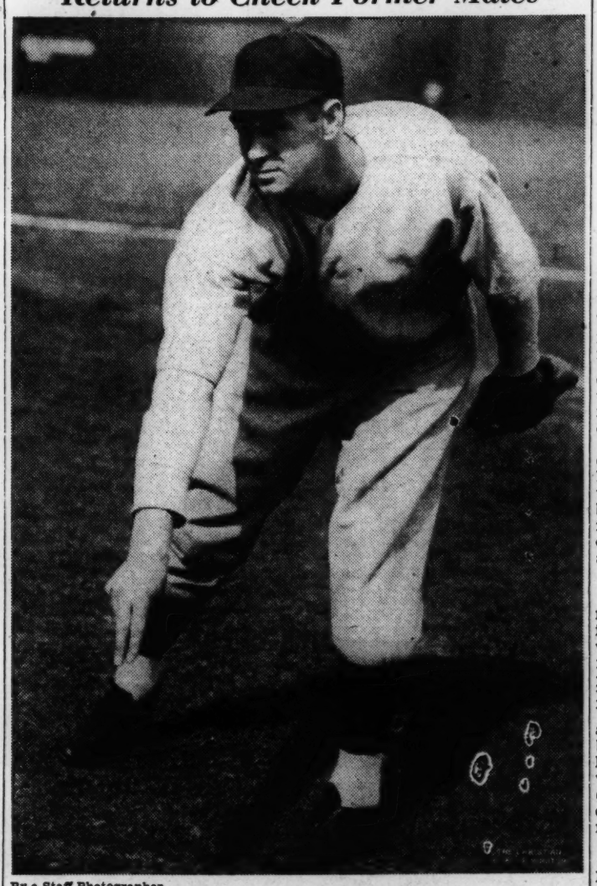
Suburban Twilight Golf League

	Won	Lost
Blue Hills	11	4
Wollaston	10	5
Norfolk	8½	6½
Needham	6½	8½
Trapelo	5	10
Furnace Brook	4	11

Results Yesterday

Blue Hills 11, Furnace Brook 4.
Norfolk 8½, Needham 6½.
Wollaston 10, Trapelo 5.

Returns to Check Former Mates



By a Staff Photographer

Louis "Buck" Newsom, St. Louis Browns

The Big Right-Hander, Who Last Season Pitched for the Red Sox, Was Manager Gabby Street's Selection to Work the Series Opener at Fenway Park. Newsom Has Won Three Games and Lost None for the Last-Place Browns

Harvard Sports Teams Playing Away Contests

Thirteen Harvard athletic teams will compete tomorrow in seven different sports in the second heavy week end scheduling of the spring season. Only the varsity and freshman baseball teams and the Rugby Club will play in Cambridge, the bulk of the scheduling being arranged for foreign fields. The varsity and junior varsity crews are to row Princeton, Technology, and Syracuse at Princeton and the varsity track team is to meet Dartmouth at Hanover in high spots of the away competition.

St. John's University will be Harvard's opponent on the varsity baseball diamond at Soldiers Field at 3 p. m. and the same hour the freshman baseball team will play its annual game with Holy Cross freshmen on the freshman diamond. The varsity baseball game promises a good contest and will mark the first starting assignment Tom Healey, Harvard sophomore pitcher, has had at Soldiers Field. Healey held New Hampshire to four hits on Tuesday when the Crimson won, 2-1. St. John's has won seven and lost three games this year and boasts wins by scores of 10-2 over Princeton and 8-1 over Dartmouth. The Rugby Club is to meet Long Island University at Soldiers Field at 2:30 p. m.

The varsity track meet with Dartmouth at Hanover will be Harvard's first dual test of the season. The Crimson team competed in the New England Relays which competition was featured by a brilliant mile run by Capt. Alex. Northrop whose clocking 4m. 17.6s. was the best competitive effort of his college career, Northrop will again meet Stewart Whitman, the strong Dartmouth miler, tomorrow and their race should be one of the features of the dual meet. Another highly promising race should occur in the quarter-mile where Jim Lightbody of Harvard and Jud Foster of Dartmouth will meet. Harvard goes to Hanover expecting a tight meet. It is difficult in Cambridge to compile true dope sheets on the two teams, but the information Harvard has about Dartmouth indicates an even meet with victory swinging to the team which gets maximum performances.

At Princeton one of the most promising Harvard crews in years will get its first real test of the season on Lake Carnegie. The powerful Crimson eight, stroked by Capt. Spike Chace, outstanding pacesetter of the East, will be favored to get the Quadrangular race. The junior varsity crew is up against a stiff assignment in trying to make a sweep of the regatta.

The varsity golf team will meet Brown and the freshman golf team Andover, both matches to be at the Belmont Spring Country Club. The varsity lacrosse team will meet M. I. T. at Technology and the freshman lacrosse team will meet Exeter at Exeter. The varsity tennis team has a match with Princeton at Princeton and the freshman team goes to Andover to play the Academy team. The freshman track team will get its final competition before its meet with the Yale freshmen next Saturday when it has a dual match at Exeter.

Buck Newsom Has Won Three Straight for Lowly Browns

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a St. Louis uniform and ready to pitch the series opener at Fenway Park was Buck Newsom, who last season played on our side. Although he once shouted publicly that he would never throw another ball for the lowly Browns, Buck has become quite a fellow in the Mound City. The gabby hurler, whose favorite subject is—"Who's the greatest pitcher in baseball, and why am I?"—has a record of three won and none lost for the last place club and gives the impression that 1938 will be a big year.

If pitched in his regular turn, Buck would have faced the Yankees yesterday in the Stadium. But so anxious is he to prove that the Red Sox made a mistake when they let him go, Manager Gabby Street must have given him an extra day of rest. He may need it, judging by the way the Sox are hitting.

Joined Sox in June

Newsom joined the Red Sox on June 10th of last year along with Ben Chapman, in exchange for Mel Almada and the Ferrells. Buck won a few games for Manager Joe Cronin, but after the race was over it was difficult to determine whether or not the pitcher had been an asset. Opinions varied. Temperamental to extreme, he was a first-class example of the "clubhouse lawyer." That type of athlete can hurt any team, regardless of his ability to win.

So during the off-season, when Cronin saw an opportunity to lure Joe Vosmik away from St. Louis, he used Newsom as bait. The Browns accepted. The trade went through with Buster Mills and Red Kress—whom Boston had purchased on condition from Minneapolis—for Vosmik. The Sox also turned over a sizable lump of cash.

Back in St. Louis, where he started his American League career in 1934, Newsom is hailed as the logical successor to Dizzy Dean at Sportman's Park. Diz was a National Leaguer, but both St. Louis clubs play in the same ball park. Both pitchers are colorful. Dean, however, combined the happy faculty of making a lot of noise and winning, something that has escaped Newsom before this year.

Won New Suit

But perhaps this is Buck's year. Promised a new suit of clothes by President Donald Barnes if he beat Cleveland in the season's opener April 19, Newsom went out and earned a 6-to-2 triumph. Before the game he had hiked down town and been measured for the suit.

Four days later Street sent him against the Chicago White Sox. Buck made it two straight. The Browns scored five runs and the pitcher drove in two of them. In another start against the White Sox he allowed only four hits in seven innings, but was lifted for a pinch hitter and the relief hurler got credit for the game.

In between the Chicago starts Newsom beat the Tigers. In this victory he yielded only four hits, striking out seven Bengals.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jimmy Foxx hit his fourth of the season in the fifth inning with two on. Jim has 23 runs batted in and tightened his grip on the league leadership in that important department.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Browns are in Boston for games today and tomorrow. The Cleveland Indians, league leaders, come in on Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Tigers took the odd game of Fenway series yesterday, 7 to 5. Rudy York's two homers, accounting for three runs, were the deciding factors.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hank Greenberg hit his fifth four-bagger yesterday and tied Cincinnati's Ival Goodman at the head of the homer race.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Chapman-Tebbetts tangle was the first fistic display at Fenway Park in almost 20 years.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ostermueller is still unbeaten for the season, but he had to be taken out in the seventh inning yesterday. McKain, who relieved him, was the losing pitcher.

♪ ♪ ♪

Foxx gained 67 points in batting during the week. Cramer went up 17 and Cronin seven.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cramer, Foxx, Cronin, Vosmik, Chapman, Doerr and Higgins have played in all 16 Red Sox games.

♪ ♪ ♪

Today, the Bees are scheduled to open a two-game series in Chicago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Last season the Red Sox won 15 out of 22 from the Browns. At one time the locals took six straight.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees clung to their first-division berth in the National League yesterday. Milburn Shoffner, the left-hander, won his initial 1938 victory by holding the Cardinals, 5 to 2.

♪ ♪ ♪

Manager Casey Stengel stayed with his new lineup, which has Johnny Cooney on first base and Bobby Reis in left field.

Red Sox

Batting Averages

	Games	A.B.	Runs	Hits	R.B.I.	Ave.
Peacock	4	8	0	4	3	.500
Cramer	16	64	16	23	5	.359
Foxx	16	63	13	22	23	.349
Cronin	16	53	12	18	4	.340
Vosmik	16	70	14	22	8	.314
Chapman	16	55	5	17	12	.309
Desautels	13	36	4	10	5	.278
Wilson	3	4	0	1	0	.250
Doerr	16	55	4	13	12	.236
Higgins	16	57	10	13	12	.228
Ostermueller	4	10	1	2	0	.200
Berg	4	7	0	1	0	.143
McNair	7	8	1	1	1	.125
Nonnenkamp	11	8	2	0	1	.000
Gaffke	4	2	0	0	0	.000
Marcum	6	12	1	0	0	.000
McKain	6	2	0	0	0	.000
Grove	4	12	2	0	0	.000
Wagner	3	2	1	0	0	.000
Dickman	3	1	0	0	0	.000
Humphreys	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Bagby	3	0	0	0	0	.000
Rogers	3	1	0	0	0	.000
Midkiff	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Pitching Records

	Games	Innings	Hits	Won	Lost	P.C.
Grove	4	33	28	3	0	1.000
Ostermueller	4	36	21	3	0	1.000
Marcum	6	27	34	2	1	.667
Bagby	3	8⅔	11	1	1	.500
Dickman	3	8⅓	10	0	1	.000
Wagner	3	4⅔	4	0	1	.000
McKain	6	10	11	0	2	.000
Wilson	4	14	15	0	2	.000
Rogers	3	4⅓	4	0	0	.000
Humphreys	2	1⅔	5	0	0	.000
Midkiff	1	3⅔	4	0	0	.000

Bees

Batting Averages

	Games	A.B.	Runs	Hits	RBI	Ave.
Lanning	3	3	2	2	0	.667
Reis	2	7	1	4	1	.571
Mayo	4	2	0	1	1	.500
Maggert	5	5	1	2	4	.400
MacFayden	4	5	1	2	0	.400
Cooney	4	13	3	4	1	.308
Mueller	8	28	5	8	8	.286
Di Maggio	13	47	3	13	6	.277
Cuccinello	12	45	5	12	8	.267
English	13	42	3	10	6	.238
Warstler	13	47	5	11	4	.234
Shoffner	3	9	2	2	0	.222
Moore	7	29	2	5	1	.172
Johnson	7	29	2	5	1	.172
West	1	37	4	6	1	.162
Fleischer	9	16	3	2	4	.125
Turner	3	10	1	1	0	.100
Lopez	5	15	1	1	0	.067
Garms	3	3	1	0	0	.000
Fette	3	5	0	0	0	.000
Weir	1	3	0	0	0	.000
Errickson	1	1	0	0	0	.000
Hutchinson	1	1	0	0	0	.000
Niggeling	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Pitching Records

	Games	Innings	Hits	Won	Lost	P.C.
Niggeling	1	1⅓	1	1	0	1.000
Turner	3	26	22	2	1	.667
MacFayden	4	15⅓	18	1	1	.500
Shoffner	3	28	26	1	2	.333
Fette	3	21	18	1	2	.333
Lanning	1	4⅓	12	0	0	.000
Weir	1	6⅔	7	0	0	.000
Errickson	1	3⅓	3	0	0	.000
Hutchinson	1	2	3	0	0	.000

(MacFayden pitched one tie game.)

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	11	5	.688
New York	11	7	.611
Washington	10	7	.588
Boston	8	8	.500
Chicago	7	7	.500
Detroit	7	9	.438
Philadelphia	5	10	.333
St. Louis	5	11	.313

Results May 5

Chicago 10, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 8, Cleveland 6.
New York 12, St. Louis 10.
Detroit 7, Boston 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	13	3	.813
Chicago	11	6	.647
Pittsburgh	10	6	.625
Boston	6	6	.500
Cincinnati	8	9	.471
Brooklyn	5	10	.378
St. Louis	5	10	.333
Philadelphia	3	12	.200

Results May 5.

Boston 5, St. Louis 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 21, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 5, New York 2.

Brown Will Dedicate New Boathouse, Gift of 1907

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 6—A new $10,000 boathouse for Brown University, gift of the class of 1907, will be officially opened and dedicated tomorrow at an Intercollegiate Dinghy Racing Association Regatta sponsored by the Brown Yacht Club. Sixteen boats, with crews from eight colleges and universities, are expected to compete for a trophy, according to Commodore Ralph L. Fletcher, Jr. '39.

The regatta, to be followed by a dedication tea dance in the main lounge of the boathouse, will mark the 90th anniversary of the first boat club at Brown. It was organized in the spring of 1848 when a group of 12 students bought a boat to sail at Bristol, R. I.

Added Impetus

The university expects that the new clubhouse will prove an added impetus to undergraduate sailing, which has seen unusual growth in interest during the past five years, after lapsing since the 90's. In 1933-34 the revived Brown Yacht Club had only half a dozen students manning their own and borrowed dinghies. Today the club has nearly 75 members, official university recognition, its own fleet of dinghies, and a complete schedule of intramural and intercollegiate races.

Dedication ceremonies on Saturday will be brief, according to Prof. Zenas R. Bliss, faculty coach for the Brown Yacht Club and twice navigator for Harold S. Vanderbilt's winning defenders of the America's Cup, "Rainbow" and "Ranger." A. Chester Snow '07, chairman of Brown's nautical advisory board, will make a short address, turning the clubhouse over to the university on behalf of his class. President Henry M. Wriston will accept the gift and raise Brown's pennant to the yardarm of the new building's flag pole.

M. I. T. Is Stronger

Brown yachtsmen, with a victory at their opening home regatta on April 23 and second place in last week-end's Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup regatta behind them, hope for a continuation of their record on Saturday. They expect their stiffest competition from M. I. T.

Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Williams, and Boston University are also sending crews to the regatta. Dartmouth and Cornell have accepted the Brown Yacht Club's invitation, and although there is still some doubt as to whether they will be on hand, at least one of them is expected and arrangements have been made accordingly. The winning college will be awarded a trophy. Individual prizes will go to victorious skippers and their crews.

On Sunday, the university will send two crews for the annual four-college regatta on the Charles River, Boston, between M. I. T., Harvard, Dartmouth and Brown. Dartmouth has invited Brown to Hanover for a dual match on May 15 in Dartmouth's X-boats. M. I. T. and Harvard are negotiating with Brown for freshman races later this month.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Woman to Whom Every Day Is a Circus

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

At Home With Mrs. Ringling In the Shadow of the Big Top

Elephants Are Her Neighbors, Acrobats Her Friends, And She Likes Small Towns and Small Boys

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Circus time brings joy to thousands of people throughout the United States, but to none more than Mrs. Charles Ringling, who for the greater part of 47 years has made her home in a tent on the lot with elephants for neighbors, acrobats for friends, and the whiff of tanbark as a constant companion.

No one, however, makes less of these things than Mrs. Ringling. She doesn't understand how anyone could expect her to make stories out of them. Things have happened. Surely. Lots of them. But why should she be expected to remember them any more than if she had been housekeeping in a small town all those years and someone suddenly challenged her to sum up the events of her days.

What does matter to her is that she is a contented person. She has always had what she wanted, but then she adds, "Perhaps it is just that I have wanted what I could have."

Three Elephants Instead of 43

There are some things that Mrs. Ringling likes better than others: for instance, a day when the weather is fair and business is good. She prefers the small towns where she traveled when the circus had three elephants instead of 43, when the show was small enough so that the performance was a neighborhood affair instead of the later "great aggregation" with the necessity for seeking bigger audiences in bigger towns. And above all, Mrs. Ringling likes to have the big top set up somewhere near a trout stream where she can go fishing in her spare time.

She was working at her needlepoint when I saw her—a huge piece for a huge chair. "I have probably used a ton of wool in needlepoint and knitting during these 47 years," she said.

If you insist, Mrs. Ringling will tell a few stories, but it takes a powerful lot of coaxing to get her started. Perhaps she will tell about the day that Fanny knocked her over. It is Fanny, by the way, who makes Mrs. Ringling a little reluctant to give her whole-hearted approval to elephants.

Fanny, the Elephant

Fanny belonged to the Ringling circus a good many years ago. She was an African elephant, not the Indian variety which makes up the major part of the circus family these days, and which is preferred for its docility and intelligence.

On the day that Mrs. Ringling and Fanny had their encounter she was sitting in the door of the big top waiting for the return of the parade. Fanny was the smallest of the three elephants, the two larger ones being her good friends. The parade stopped. The canvas was lifted and the two larger elephants walked inside the tent. Somehow the canvas was dropped and Fanny was outside and alone. Fanny lifted up her trunk and trumpeted. Then she started for the door. Neither Fanny nor Mrs. Ringling hesitated. In fact, it may be said that Mrs. Ringling was the quicker of the two, for she leaped from her chair beside the door—but only a second before the elephant smashed it into kindling wood.

Keeps in the Background

Mrs. Ringling laughs as she describes the two circus men who fainted at the sight and remarks composedly, "I was all right." And that in itself is a variation from her usual conversation, for Mrs. Ringling ordinarily praises men. She refuses to take the credit for any part of her husband's work, or to anything which would make women seem more remarkable than men. Her idea is that men should be in the foreground, and that if a woman ever gives them a bit of good advice, she should keep still about it and never claim the credit for what the men do as a result of it.

Mrs. Ringling, however, does like to tell of the day when she saved Fanny. That was after the time of the encounter, and shows that Mrs. Ringling at least bore no malice. There was a train wreck and one of the cars which was demolished carried three elephants. The other two scrambled to safety, but Fanny went down on her back in a culvert, the water nearly covering her. It was Mrs. Ringling who thought that if they lifted up Fanny's trunk and held it in the air, she could breathe, so she directed these operations. And then Babe took a hand, Babe being the famous old elephant who for many years led the Ringling herd. Or should it be said that Babe took a trunk. Anyway, Babe stood at one side of the culvert, stretched out her trunk, hooked it around Fanny's neck, and lifted her out onto dry ground.

With Small Boys

There is one thing that Mrs. Ringling does not do these days, and that is to take small boys free into the circus. She used to do it. As a matter of fact, she used to sit in her car down near the main entrance and watch for the small boys who had no money with which to pay their way. When the performance started, Mrs. Ringling would round up ten or a dozen of them and escort them to seats. But one night she found a very small boy among the group wistfully surrounding the gate.

She took in the others and sent an older brother home to obtain permission for the little chap to go inside. The brother was so long returning that Mrs. Ringling went inside and held a tattered and very dirty urchin on her knee. When the brother finally returned he was accompanied by a parent and a policeman. The parent insisted that she was a kidnaper and he must be paid for his worry. Mrs. Ringling talked her way out of that difficulty but she never has repented an invitation which might be misunderstood.

Today her great interests are the second and third generations of the circus family, and Gargantua, the big new gorilla. Between times Mrs. Ringling bestows affection upon her own family, counts the happy days she has had with the circus, every one of which she insists has been happy, and looks forward to many more of them.

Wide World

Upper Row: Left—Mrs. Charles Ringling, Who Has Had an Active Part in the Circus Business for 47 Years, and Finds Every Bit of It Interesting. Right—Paul Jerome and Charles Bell Are Among the Hits of the Show. Lower—A Study in Expressions as a Group of Children Watch the Act in Which a Sharpshooting Indian Shoots Balloons With Bow and Arrow. At the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Show in Madison Square Garden

A Co-operative Enterprise

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When one stops to think that many of the most famous cooks in the world are men, it seems surprising that more homemaking couples do not take a lesson from this fact, and let the husbands do the cooking. Of course if a husband were just starting to build a business career, it would not be practical for him to take over the kitchen tasks. But if, as in our case, his business career is concluded, it is a splendid idea, we think, for the husband to take a definite interest in this particular phase of homework.

I am not what they call a "born cook," though by patient effort I've learned to cook and bake passingly well. But my husband—that is another matter entirely! He should indeed have found his métier in some famous hotel, concocting famous dishes.

When our plans to "retire" and live comfortably and contentedly in a delightful New England school town, where our children could attend private schools, and we enjoy the quiet society of the community, were completely upset by a procession of untoward financial incidents, we suddenly found ourselves in a community where the opportunities to earn were practically nonexistent, at least for a man in my husband's line of work.

Our income that remained was far less than we had had, yet was larger than some families manage upon.

* * *

Our solution of our problem has been unique, we think. My talents are more in the line of needlework than culinary achievement. In our community are innumerable people who like to have clothes "made over," frequently from garments that have been passed along to them in "boxes."

Resolving that our original plan to live comfortably and contentedly should not fail, we have worked out a scheme of labor distribution in our household that while far from orthodox, is satisfactory for us.

The man of the house is the chief cook—and his fame for hot biscuits, for savory macaroni, for tempting corned-beef hash—in other words, for lots of inexpensive dishes—has spread among our friends.

The cleaning we share, and it seems to take no time at all. Frequently we have a radio program tuned in while we work. Much of the washing we do in the home, only occasionally sending bundles to the laundry. We have a sunshiny yard, and beautiful views of nearby hills upon which to feast our thoughts as we hang out the clothes to dry. I usually do the ironing, but upon occasion, when I happen to be extra busy with a rush sewing order, a man's shirt has been ironed by the man wishing to wear it.

Beds are made by each individual member of the family. On non-school days the children help with the dishes.

* * *

But these are merely details of a scheme whose significance is far deeper than one realizes at first glance. Truly we have a "more abundant life" in our household. We all watch for interesting radio programs scheduled in advance. While sewing, I listen to Salzburg opera, to English "book chats," to Empire talks—to a host of interesting presentations of literally world-wide entertainment.

My husband has time for more reading than for years. As both of us are "short wave" fans, we make a point of hearing the news from half a dozen different countries almost daily. We have more time for discussions of things we read and things we hear, than ever we did when he was actively engaged in business.

We have time to help the children find reference reading right here in our own books and magazine files. And the children themselves seem to enjoy their life more than ever before. In the public school they find richly varied interests, not the least of them being the foreign background of many of the pupils, for in our quiet little country hillside community we have emigrants from a score of different foreign lands.

We no longer run a car, and we live in a stove-heated cottage instead of a large, steam-heated house; but I honestly believe we are all happier than ever before.

* * *

We often say that we have all the privileges and none of the problems of our millionaire country neighbors. We putter in the perennial border, and we walk through the country lanes; we chat in front of an open fireplace fire, our children romp in an acre-large dooryard. My husband reads me bits from newspaper and magazine, while I ply my needle.

What does it matter that my neighbor makes needlepoint wall hangings while I sew hems and seams for supply? We all love the country—the peace of the hills.

Of course I realize that for many people our unconventional solution of the labor and supply problem would not be practical; but I feel sure that many couples with tiny incomes from some form of trust fund or annuity, would be happier living on those tiny incomes, than scrambling in the business world for more money. Hence my writing of this little expression of my honest belief that the happiest home is frequently the home where work is done inside the home, by all members of the household. H. B.

A Friday column

'The Herbaceous Garden'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of perennial interest to both English and American garden lovers is Lady Martineau's delightful "The Herbaceous Garden" now in a revised fourth edition, Williams and Norgate, London, publishers (10s 6d) and published in Canada by Thomas & Sons, Toronto ($3.50) and in the United States by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, ($3.75). If you love English gardens (and who doesn't!) here is a volume that will take you into the very fragrance and color of one in full bloom. And speaking of color, we all know that the English have a special knack of massing flowers for delicious color effects; and here is a book that tells how.

Mrs. Martineau deals first of all with the site and design, then goes on to practical matters such as spadework (soil, cultivation, planting, etc.). A chapter on lilies and new plants is followed by a quite full one on color, two on the mixed border, one an annuals and bulbs, then a group of special chapters on such subjects as one-color gardens, the massing of species, spring and autumn in the garden, etc.

If you were a devotee of the Garden Page we used to run in this paper, you may recall that Lady Martineau was one of our valued contributors. In this volume you will find her same refreshing literary style, her intimate conversational approach, and the abundance of illustrative experiences from her own garden-making. The photographs, plans, and colored wash drawings bring English gardens fragrantly near, and add to the enjoyment and usefulness of the book. If you have an English or South African garden, we think you will be glad to know of this book, which by now seems almost a garden classic. If you live in the United States in the latitude of Virginia or wherever the climate is soft like that of England, you will find it useful even to the planting directions. Wherever you garden, however, you will find the comments on design and massing helpful. M. J. T.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

E. H. Blum: Courtesy of Saks-Fifth Avenue

Cotton Jumper Dress in Blue and White or Red and White Stripes

Sweet Pickled Beans

Dear Editor:

I attended a luncheon where Sweet Pickled Beans were served and every woman present took the recipe home with her.

Sweet Pickled Beans

Prepare and measure
14 quarts of string beans. Heat
1 cup vinegar
2 cups sugar
1 cup salt. Add this to beans. If this is not sufficient liquid to cover beans add some
Water. Cook 30 minutes, can hot. When getting ready to serve, drain off liquid and wash the beans, heat, season with bacon, meat fryings, or cream and butter. (Mrs.) E. S.

Stuffed Baked Apples

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Core, peel and place in baking dish
6 large, tasty apples. Into cavity of each apple place
½ marshmallow, at the bottom
Few raisins
1 walnut, cut up
½ marshmallow, on top.
Make a syrup by boiling 3 minutes
1 cup water
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon honey. Pour over apples. Cover and bake in slow oven 25 minutes, or longer, until apples are soft. These are good hot or cold, with or without cream.

(Mrs.) G. M. D.

GARDENING

Planning for the Vegetable Planting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For a decade or more adjectives in praise of the latest in delphiniums, primulas, hemerocallis have crowded the pages of seed and plant catalogs, and of the public prints which have to do with such things. There have been more adjectives extolling the beauties of the most recent floral introductions from China, of the newest wild flowers found in the Rockies, while vegetables, by comparison, received no such adjectives.

However, despite the praise accorded flowers, vegetables retain a venerable popularity; and vegetable seeds continue to lead in volume of sales. For fresh vegetables form a real but inexpensive luxury.

Nothing Humdrum

Also, there need be nothing dull or humdrum about a vegetable garden, Washington's, at Mount Vernon, extended over two levels. Numerous English estates hold an acre or more surrounded by a wall and cut in half by a 10-foot wide axis bordered with beds eight feet across and filled with perennials. And back of the lupines and lavender stretch rows and rows of turnips.

These are vegetable gardens on the grand scale, but mere size is unimportant. Even the little patch can be attractive. Down the center there can be a path and the whole enclosed by berry bushes or a low picket fence on which to train pea or bean vines. Annuals for cutting interspersed with a few culinary herbs can border both sides of the path and at the end can stand a fruit tree or two.

For the beginner at vegetable gardening, two inevitable questions arise: what varieties to plant and what quantities of each. The first depends to a large extent on individual preferences and tastes. The second question hinges directly on the solution to the first. For a family of five, three packets of lettuce seed will be ample. Sow at weekly intervals and in mid-summer or in the warmer sections of the country shield with a lath screen from the direct rays of the sun. North of Philadelphia do not sow in the open ground later than the middle of September. The same applies to radishes although two packets should be enough. The yield from the contents of one seed packet of parsley will supply a family of ten. A quarter ounce each of carrot and beet seeds will be sufficient for two or three plantings during the season. In the north, do not sow after the tenth of August.

When Plenty of Room

More than enough spinach can be grown from a half packet of seed and a like amount is ample for kale, broccoli, or cauliflower. In the colder climates, for a satisfactory crop cauliflower seeds should be started indoors. One package of cabbage seeds will produce an adequate harvest and for squashes or melons one-half packet of each will be plenty. The last two should only be attempted where space is not at a premium.

Seed for corn, peas, beans, and bush limas is usually reckoned by the pound and a pound of each will suffice. However, double or triple the amounts for canning depending upon ambition and the anticipated winter entertaining. During the growing season succession plantings can be made of all except the bush limas. The last of the corn should be in the ground by mid-July in the north and there early August marks the end of sowing peas and beans. Peas are a cool weather crop and only one or two early plantings should be made in the south.

A Friday Column

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, 1 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. for our newest book THE ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK. With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

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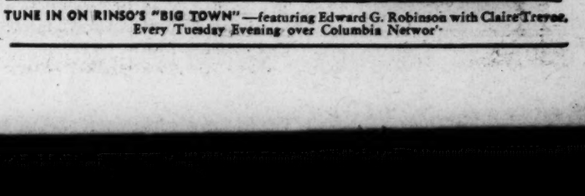
I'LL TAKE SIX OF THESE PILLOW CASES. AND I'LL SURELY TRY THE NEW RINSO NEXT WASHDAY
YOU'LL FIND YOUR CLOTHES WILL COME AT LEAST 5 SHADES WHITER THAN ORDINARY SOAPS GET THEM....AND THE COLORS STAY BRIGHTER, TOO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The Home Forum

Jimmy Mends a Window

JIMMY, my neighbor, sat on the floor of my living-room turning the pages of magazines I had been saving for just such a rainy-day call. His interest centered, I noticed, in the advertising sections, and he frequently stopped flicking over the glossy pages to look intently at the pictures of motor cars and buildings. From his conversation, which came at intervals and haltingly because his eyes and mind were occupied, I could see that he was divided in his ambitions between becoming an automobile racer and an architect. Jimmy's plans for his adult years have changed often.

After looking long at a page of drawings of houses, he spoke: "There's only one thing the matter with these modern houses," he said: "too many windows." He pointed to one of the designs. "See, one whole side of that house is glass." He looked up significantly. Jimmy likes to be humorously subtle. I thought I knew why Jimmy didn't approve of glass-sided houses and my guess was confirmed by his next remark: "Do you know, when I go to the hardware store now, the man gets out the glass and glass cutter before I say a word?" Jimmy shook his head and, half-smiling, signed a little, partly in real chagrin, partly for comic effect. After a muttered: "No, sir, I don't like glass," he returned to his picture-gazing.

* * *

I HAD LIVED next door to Jimmy long enough to know how he felt about windows. I remembered the first time he had broken one, for I was there, sitting with his mother and father on the porch of their house, when a toy hoe he was shouldering crashed the pane behind him. Never shall I forget his look of dismay, his horrified realization that part of his house could so fall into pieces. From his expression, we felt that he thought no one had ever broken glass before. It was only for a moment. His father said, and quick comfort came from the words: "That's too bad, Jimmy, but I can fix it almost as quickly as you broke it."

It is not strange that, since then, Jimmy has had many and sad experiences with windows. The glass area is large in an old city neighborhood where houses and garages are closely grouped, where even old barns, transformed into shelters for automobiles, have lost their comfortable solid fronts and now display modernistic iron hinges and small-paned windowed tops. Several of the houses on our street, mine among them, are Greco-Roman in type and have panes, in the front windows down to the floor. And the houses in our block are divided from the sidewalks, where the children often play, by only narrow slopes of ground.

* * *

AS JIMMY ADMIRED motor cars and buildings and occasionally a vivid picture of a plattered pink ham, bordered with golden pineapple slices, or a three-layer frosted cake, at which he'd exclaim: "Yummy!" I looked out to the street through a pane of glass Jimmy's father had put in, and watched the spring rain slant to the puddled sidewalk bordered by grass just beginning to be green. A ball had gone through that window and Jimmy had guiltily and gratefully watched his father set in a new pane. It was soon after that, I think, that Jimmy, feeling necessity demanded it of him, learned to perform that glass-fitting operation for himself. After that, when we heard a tinkle of glass, we looked out of the window or door or up from some garden work to see Jimmy, stoically, but with a definitely discouraged, dejected sag to his shoulders, making preparations for a trip to the hardware store. If he talked to himself on the way home or figured with paper and stubby pencil, we knew he was calculating the damage done by the mishap to his weekly allowance.

Of course, Jimmy does not mean to break windows. His intentions toward glass are thoroughly respectful: he never purposely cracked a pane in his life. But balls in the hands of quick-moving, impulsive children somehow veer off, take unexpected direction, miss a hand and hit a window. Snowballs and pebbles, innocently tossed, have a malicious way, according to Jimmy, of missing the target and rushing for a window like a needle to a magnet.

* * *

THAT PLEASANT AFTERNOON of talk and rain and reminiscence and catching up with the pictures in the magazines took place some weeks ago. It all flashed back to me yesterday while I was working outdoors, sprinkling lime on the bare spots of my lawn. Tib, Jimmy's little sister, swishing her short plaid skirt, was roller-skating on the walk between my house and theirs. Jimmy was playing marbles by himself on the back lawn. I don't know exactly how it happened, but suddenly the light waterfall sound of breaking glass took the place of the harsh rollers-on-cement sound I had heard for some time, half unconsciously. I looked up to see Tib pulling her roller-skate-strapped foot from a large-sized hole in the cellar window. A careless kick or a too sudden turn had done it. Tib's first broken window! The same look of shock, dismay, the sudden rush of tears from large brown eyes. I had seen it all before. I was about to offer comfort, when Jimmy, familiar with that particular shattering sound, and doubtless unbelieving that anyone but himself could produce it, rushed around the corner of the house.

He must have remembered his own first glass-breaking experience, because the tone, the consolation, the sympathy were the same. He said: "Never mind, Tib. It's too bad, but I can fix it almost as quickly as you broke it."

"Oh, good!" said Tib, relieved, as she sat down to take off her skates.

* * *

I WATCHED JIMMY get the yard-stick and the putty knife and the almost empty putty-can in preparation for his trip to the glass counter. His shoulders showed no droop now; his walk was not the disheartened stride of a martyr having to submit to the inevitable. He was paternal, proud, self-important. I noted a little pompous condescension of manner which silently said: "I have gone through this myself, my dear." I couldn't help feeling that Jimmy had gone up a rung on the ladder, because a certain radiance in his face shouted that he thought his glass-breaking days were over and Tib's had just begun.

CATHARINE COFFEEN

Hill Country

HERE, all horizons are immediate;
The air is heavy with the hemlock's weight.
The ground is always higher than the eye,
And nothing's said an echo won't recry.
A walker calls his dog across the hill,
The sound climbs up, and everything is still.
The world is up and down here, rise on rise,
Where trees march upward into cloud-hung skies.
Across a ridge the ragged fields are thrown
Against the mountainside; the gullies all run down
To hidden valleys and to constant streams,
A source of rivers and a source of dreams.

ROBERT WISTRAND

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 Three months...$3.00
Six months.....$ 6.00 One month.....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Shop Courtesy in Old Salem

THERE was a quaint and gracious shop courtesy sixty years ago, which it would be well if the indifferent and nonchalant shop ladies and gentlemen of today would imitate. Everything was done in a leisurely manner. If you went shopping, you had your choice of two shops kept by *real* gentlemen, "models of deportment," whose courteous manners and deferential ways were a pleasure to behold; a friend remembers the "almost solemn quiet" which reigned in Mr. Shoate's store, where on entering you involuntarily lowered your voice to harmonize with the gentle subdued tones of Mr. Shoate and his assistant, tall Mr. Webster. And we were never guilty of the familiarity of speaking of these shops as "Shoate's" or "Downing's" after the manner of the present day. It was always Mr. Shoate's and Mr. Downing's. . . . That was true friendship shopping. There were no cheap shops in those days, no five cent counters. You paid the worth of what you bought, and it was a matter of honor to the salesman that his goods should be what they professed to be. Strict honesty was the law of those shops. There was a small omnium gatherum kept in Essex Street just below our house, with a door divided in the middle horizontally, and a bell which jingled loudly to announce the presence of a customer, if the shopkeeper chanced to be at dinner, or busy with some household duty in the back shop. There, when I was a child, I often went on rainy afternoons to help Mrs. Harris "keep shop," and how proud I was to stand behind the counter and sell a gibralter or a gingerbread horse and chaise to some child less fortunate than myself, and to be allowed to tear off the row of pins which was always given to every customer in exchange for any fraction of a penny. I think that I have noticed at the present time, that the payment of that half cent is universally expected to be made by the purchaser—other times, other manners! But Mrs. Harris was a daughter of Mrs. Batchelder and inherited her exact and truthful methods. She kept a small circulating library, and painfully read each book before it was admitted, lest something harmful to the youthful mind should slip in unawares, and sometimes when she was very busy, she would send a pile of new books in to my mother "to be jedged" as she called it. I think it would be well if there were some such censorship of our public libraries nowadays! And so we lived, homely simple lives, with no show, and no pretence at being better than we were.—From "When I Lived in Salem," by CAROLINE HOWARD KING. (Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye.)

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOE LEGORRIO'S WINDMILL: *A Block Print by William S. Rice*

THE type of windmill shown in Mr. Rice's block print was a familiar sight thirty years ago. Such mills furnished the motive power for the primitive pumping plants that irrigated the Italian truck gardens in the suburbs of Stockton, California. Now, modern gasoline engines or electricity operate the pumps, and these Italian windmills are rarely seen.

The wheels were of immense size and were constructed of wood, with numerous paddles or blades. It was necessary to set the wheels by hand to face the direction of the wind. The water delivered from the pump was carried in wide ditches to the neighboring vegetable beds, to the rows of cabbages and artichokes, and beds of golden pumpkins. Around the well, where the soil was always moist, grew great clumps of fragrant spearmint, which released a spicy odor when one waded, knee-deep, among the luxuriant plants and grasses.

But today Joe Legorrio's truck garden has passed into other hands, a gasoline engine now pumps the water, and only this striking print remains to tell of his windmill.

First Pasture

THEY crowd the trampled yard and in the light
Look back for comfort from the barn's wide door.
They toss their heads together half in fright.
This is the yard, but this is something more.
The bars are down along the farther side.
The bars are down, and all the world is strange
Which, in a sleep, to something deep and wide
Changes its shape without the need of change.

They nose the yard's known boundaries and blow.
They circle at the gate. They will not go.
The brown earth glistens in the April sun
Beneath the stamping feet. Then one is through.
She tries the hard earth stiffly. It will do.
With doubting feet they follow one by one.

CHARLES MALAM

Jak býti šťasten

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

VŠICHNI touží býti šťastni. Avšak mnozí, hledajíce štěstí, mají na zřeteli jen vlastní blaho; nedosahují tudíž pravého štěstí. Kdo je sobecký, nemůže nikdy býti skutečně šťasten. Jen vyjadřováním lásky můžeme dosíci skutečného štěstí.

Co jest přirozeností Lásky a jak můžeme se naučiti ji vyjadřovati? Bůh jest Láska. Ježto Bůh jest Duch, Princip, nekonečné dobro, není nic sobeckého, nečistého, bázlivého neb nesouladného částí Lásky nebo skutečného člověka. Rozpoznáme-li, že Bůh jest Láska a člověk že jest Jeho zrcadlením, a držíme-li se pevně této skutečnosti, vyjadřujeme vědomě lásku ve svém životě.

Bible praví (Žalm 16:11): "Sytost hojného veselí jest před obličejem tvým, a dokonalé utěšení po pravici tvé až na věky". V té míře, v jaké projevujeme povahu božské Lásky, žijeme vědomě v přítomnosti Lásky. Prožíváme tudíž pravou radost jen v poměru, v jakém zrcadlíme božskou Lásku. Dopustíme-li, aby sobeckost a jiné nesprávné vlastnosti nás ovládaly, nemůžeme postřehnouti přítomnost Lásky, neboť, jak píše Mary Baker Eddy na str. 20. knihy "Ne a ano": "Vždypřítomná Láska se musí zdáti vždy vzdálenou vždypřítomné sobeckosti nebo hmotnému smyslu".

Jak můžeme se zbaviti sobeckosti? Skutečný člověk, jenž jest obrazem a podobou božské Lásky, není sobecký. Chováme-li vážně touhu vyjadřovati pravou přirozenost člověka, učinili jsme prvý krok ku přemožení sobeckosti. Potom, držíme-li pevně před svým zrakem pravdu, že člověk jest zrcadlení božské Lásky, bude míti sobeckost čím dále menší moc nad námi, až konečně zmizí.

Jeden mladý muž podal na středečním večeru v kostele Křesťanské Vědy svědectví, ve kterém se zmínil jak se těší ze své práce od té doby, co mu bylo ukázáno, že je příležitostí sloužení. Když počal pohlížeti na svou práci timto způsobem, cítil, že se oddaluje od sobectví; přání dávati ustoupilo přání dávati. Poněvadž takové myšlení má podíl na povaze božské Lásky, nalezl radost za své práci.

Žák Křesťanské Vědy, který zápolil s nemocí, měl jednoho dne příležitost učiniti něco pro druhého. Co se takto zaměstnával, shledal ke svému velkému potěšení, že byl zbaven fysické neschopnosti. Odvrátiti se od smrtelného pojmu o sobě a zrcadliti božskou Lásku je vždy ozdravující a povznášející. Byl uzdraven ze své nemoci konaje cosi nesobeckého. Tím, že si uvědomil přítomnost božské Lásky, poznal v určité míře radostnost pravého bytí, které zahrnuje v sobě pravé zdraví.

Jak povzbuzujícím je pro nás snažíme-li se projevovati nesobeckost, vlídnost, trpělivost a jiné vlastnosti, které přicházejí z Mysli, z božské Lásky; víme-li, že výplody těchto pravdivých vlastností jsou zdraví a štěstí.

Nezakoušíme pravého žití, dokud neporozumíme, že člověk jest zrcadlením božské Lásky, a dokud nevneseme tento fakt do denního života. Ten, kdo rozumí, že člověk jest obraz a podoba božské Lásky, a prokazuje to, ten se probouzí každého rána s pocitem svěžesti a počíná den s radostným očekáváním dobra. Naskytne se mu mnohá příležitost činiti dobře; a jelikož dílo, které se mu naskytne, koná s vědomím, že je to božská Láska, která v něm působí "i chtění i skutečné činění, podle dobré libé vůle své", jest jeho radost nezměrná. Nalézá ryzí blaženost, neboť dokazuje sou-jednotnost s božským Principem. "Neboť aby byl člověk v pravdě šťastným", praví Mrs. Eddy, "musí býti v souzvuku se svým Principem, božskou Láskou; Syn musí býti v souladu s Otcem, v souhlase s Kristem" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu str. 337).

Průměrný smrtelný člověk mysli se stanoviska svého já a tím sám sebe vylučuje z harmonie. Rozumí-li však, že božská Láska jest jediné Ego a že člověk zrcadlí božskou Lásku, přibližuje se harmonickému smyslu pravého bytí.

Vidíme obdivuhodnou moc, která provází zrcadlení božské Lásky v průkazech velkého Mistra. Jeho používání duchovní moci uzdravilo veškeré druhy nemocí. Dávalo zrak slepým, sluch hluchým, chůzi chromým, ano křísilo i mrtvé. Že byl šťastný jest patrné z toho, jak mluvil o pravé radosti jako o té, která nemůže býti nikomu odňata. Tento skvělý smysl byl mu vlastním, neboť velký Mistr zrcadlil božskou Lásku.

Studiem Křesťanské Vědy naučíme se mysliti o Bohu jakým jest, jako o jediné moci a přítomnosti, jediné Mysli čili příčině. Může býti něco krásnějšího, než že jediný Princip čili příčina jest nekonečné dobro čili božská Láska? Když přijímáme tento skvělý fakt a vytrvale mu dáváme vysoké místo ve svých myšlenkách, dokazujeme, že člověk jest zrcadlením božské Lásky, a dosahujeme radosti, kterou nám nic nemůže odníti.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

When the Printer Is to Blame

EVERY writer knows the annoyance of misprints. What, among the minor vexations of life, can be keener than that of the author who, having with infinite care fashioned a sublime sentence, finds it, by the simple change of a letter, degraded into the ridiculous? All can sympathize with the feelings of the French philosopher who, having headed a chapter with the words: "L'Ame Contemplant son Créateur," found "L'Ane" for "L'Ame."

It seems indeed almost as hard to avoid misprints as to root out the tares of the field. Rightly does the Revised Version of the Bible bear its name; for I have heard that its proofs were revised more than a score of times. Yet, after it was published, a reward of a guinea was offered for the discovery of errata; and—I speak under correction—the offer cost the University Presses fifty guineas. Some of these errors are very curious. For example, in Hosea the first edition had: "So I bought her to me for *fifteen* pieces of silver," where those readers who knew that italics denote a word not found in the original might well wonder how the translators discovered the exact price of the lady. It is, of course, *pieces* that ought to be italicized, and "fifteen" that should be roman.

* * *

THERE IS NO doubt that, sometimes, the printer is to blame. I have had not a few of my most careful corrections ignored or "corrected" back again. Thus, when I had vigorously marked the *than* and substituted *when* in the sentence "Scarcely had he arrived *than* he saw," the printer refused to take notice, and stuck to his own opinion. Again, I once quoted Tennyson's "All the charm of all the Muses often flowering in a lonely word." The printer, with a fine sense of the fitness of things, substituted *wood* for *word*: for it is certain that flowers are more common in woods than in vocables.

Very great men have suffered in a similar way. Some think that, in the first lines of *L'Allegro*, "Of Cerberus and blackest Midnight born," Milton really wrote *Erebus*. As for Dr. Johnson, Mr. L. F. Powell has shown that he has often been distorted out of recognition. "The Rev. Neal McLeod was the *cleanest*-headed man in the Western Islands" should be *clearest*; "I sent for *Wheeler*" instead of *Hector*.

* * *

BUT ON THE whole I think that the compositor has received far more blame than he deserves. He is like the cat to the "smashing" housemaid; every literary ornament that is broken is put down to him. When one looks at the handwriting of some authors, from Shakespeare to Dean Stanley, one wonders not that there are so many misprints in their writings but that there are so few. I have seen a letter, containing an invitation to tea, in which my most microscopic care could make nothing of certain hieroglyphics but "terrible decoction"; it turned out to be "tribute of devotion:" and, if a poet *will* make his k's like his h's, he has no right to complain when his Lady dons masculine shirts. I believe that many of Stanley's letters remain unpublished simply because the united efforts of students, during fifty years, have failed to decipher them. All honor, then, to the printers who contrived to turn the illegible works into something which, if not what Stanley wrote, is at any rate what we can read.

Despite all the abuse which the compositor has received, there is one class of men who owe him unstinted gratitude. Had the first folio of Shakespeare contained no misprints, had Shelley been a good proof-reader, had the eye of Keats not occasionally failed, where would our commentators be? Half their work would vanish, and the guesses on which their reputation depends would never have been hazarded. In fact, as the schoolboy's dictation lesson had it, the old fellows' occupation would be gone.

E. E. KELLETT

How to Be Happy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL desire to be happy. But many, in seeking happiness, only consider their own welfare; hence they do not gain true happiness. One who is selfish can never really be happy. Only by expressing love can we gain genuine happiness.

What is the nature of Love, and how can we learn to express it? God is Love. Since God is Spirit, Principle, infinite good, nothing that is selfish, impure, fearful, or discordant is any part of Love or the real man. When we discern that God is Love and that man is His reflection, and hold steadfastly to the fact, we consciously express love in our lives.

The Bible states (Psalms 16:11), "In thy presence is fullness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore." In the degree that we manifest the nature of divine Love, we are consciously living in Love's presence. Therefore we experience true joy only in the ratio that we reflect divine Love. If we allow selfishness and other false qualities to govern us we cannot be aware of Love's presence, for as Mary Baker Eddy has written on page 20 of her book, "No and Yes," "Ever-present Love must seem ever absent to ever-present selfishness or material sense."

How can we rid ourselves of selfishness? The real man, who is the image and likeness of divine Love, is not selfish. If we earnestly entertain the desire to express the true nature of man, we have taken the first step toward overcoming selfishness. Then, as we steadfastly keep before us the truth that man is the reflection of divine Love, selfishness will have less and less hold upon us until finally it disappears.

A young man giving a testimony at a Wednesday evening meeting in a Christian Science church, mentioned how much he was enjoying his work since it had been pointed out to him that it was an opportunity to be of service. In looking upon his work in this way he felt he was getting away from selfishness; the desire to get was giving place to the desire to give. Because such thinking partakes of the nature of divine Love he found joy in his work.

A student of Christian Science who was struggling with sickness had the opportunity one day of doing something for another. As he went about doing this, he found to his great delight that he was free from the physical disability. To look away from the mortal sense of self and to reflect divine Love is always healing and uplifting. He was healed of the sickness while doing something unselfish. Becoming aware of the presence of divine Love, he experienced in a measure the joyousness of true being, which includes true health.

What an incentive it is to strive to manifest unselfishness, gentleness, patience, and other qualities which come from Mind, divine Love, to know that the products of these true qualities are health and happiness.

Real living has not been experienced until one understands that man is the reflection of divine Love, and is bringing out this fact in his everyday life. The one who understands and demonstrates that man is the image and likeness of divine Love, awakens each morning with a sense of freshness, and starts the day with a joyous expectation of good. Many opportunities to do good come to him; and as he does the work that comes to him with the knowledge that it is divine Love which worketh in him "both to will and to do of his good pleasure," his joy knows no bounds. He is finding true happiness, because he is proving man's at-one-ment with divine Principle. "For true happiness," Mrs. Eddy says, "man must harmonize with his Principle, divine Love; the Son must be in accord with the Father, in conformity with Christ" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 337).

The average mortal thinks from the standpoint of self and thus shuts himself out from harmony. When he understands, however, that divine Love is the one Ego and that man reflects divine Love, he approaches the harmonious sense of true being.

We see in the demonstrations of the great Master the wonderful power which comes with the reflection of divine Love. His utilization of spiritual power healed all manner of sickness. It gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, feet to the lame, and even raised the dead. That he was happy is evidenced by the way he spoke of true joy, as of that which could not be taken away. This glorious sense was his because he reflected divine Love.

Through the study of Christian Science one learns to think of God as He is, the only power and presence, the one Mind or cause. Could there be anything more wonderful than this, that the only Principle or cause is infinite good or divine Love? As we accept this glorious fact and steadfastly keep it aloft in our thought, we prove that man is the reflection of divine Love, and we achieve the joy which nothing can take away.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

The Plum Blossoms

THE plum blossoms now
give fragrance even to him
who broke the bough.

—CHIYO-NI (1701-75). Adapted from the Japanese by Kenneth Porter.

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Green Gates of Vision

IT WAS a very high lane. You had to look up and up before you saw the feathery tops kissing the sky; and you walked between, very warm and safe and quiet, listening with all your ears at once. And then, all of a sudden, there would be a break on the lower side, and, over a couple of moss-grown bars, or an ancient gate thrust in at any and every beautiful angle, you would see the lovely land sweeping down and out beneath you, and rising slowly, slowly again to soft curves and blue vapours. They came all along the lane, these flashing little peeps of a world shut out, like cloister vignettes in some silent Abbey. Your heart went before you hungrily to each, yet was loathe to leave any for the next. And which was more dear, the tender quiet or the land through its living frame, it would have been hard to say. Lancaster called the peeps his Green Gates of Vision. — From "The Lonely Plough," by CONSTANCE HOLME. (New York: Oxford.)

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1938

Steel House In Wellesley Rises in Day

Framework of 8-Room, $25,000 Home Goes Up Almost Magically

Inclosed Next Day

Builder Sees New Era in Speedy Construction of Modern Residences

The Real Estate Week

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Wellesley Farms home owners left for their offices the other morning, there was only a vacant lot at 116 Glen Road. When they came home that night, the lot held the completed framework of a $25,000 eight-room, steel house. And by nightfall of the second day, the roof, walls and floors were in place, setting an unprecedented pace for large-house construction in New England and possibly in the United States.

During those first two days of work on the southern colonial home, which has attracted bus loads of architects, pioneers in prefabrication and contractors with eyes for the future, William H. Pride, builder, realized an ambition that had gripped him more than 40 years ago when he launched into the housing field as a carpenter's helper. He wanted to build a house, not just a tin-foil box with a few trimmings, but a fireproof, durable home that would lay a sound basis for mass production in housing.

After watching this builder fit 17 tons of steel frame units, constituting the entire eight-room house, into two trucks for delivery at the Glen Road site, prominent steel interests and building contractors were willing to admit that Mr. Pride "has got something there."

Only the Beginning

But that is only the beginning of the story of the Wellesley venture. For out of this experiment is expected to come the impetus for a modern housing program in which New England may become the pivot for an expanding industry approximating the motor business in productivity and research. Whether such an industry would be applied to mere slum clearance on a national scale, to meeting the demands of moderate incomed families for low-cost homes (Mr. Pride said he could build a $4,500 steel home) or whether it would be popularly received for the fashioning of colonial structures of all styles, is something that no one could answer at this time.

Plans are already under way for a New England central plant to produce steel housing units on a mass production scale, built in sections ingeniously designed to nest into small spaces, for transportation purposes. Assembling plants are proposed for all parts of the United States. Huge steel interests have familiarized themselves with Mr. Pride's story of pre-fabricated steel homes since 10 workmen on the Wellesley house set up the entire first floor in 35 minutes and Mr. Pride was heard to remark that with 10 men on the job all the time, he could start a house on Monday and have it ready for the family on Saturday. In other words, by moving workmen in groups of 10 from one house to another, "I could build a steel house every week."

"Whether I do it or someone else does it," the builder added, "the construction of houses at the factory in sections for assembling on the home site, I believe, is the answer to the nation's housing problems. Until now, however, even large steel interests have not believed it possible to put up the entire framework of a large house in one day. They said I couldn't do it. But now it's done, they are coming in bus loads to see the results."

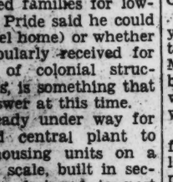
Southern Style

The results, as the home development tourist sees them, are a south-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy weather tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler with lowest temperature near 50 tonight; moderately cool Saturday; moderate variable and northerly or northeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair weather with probability of light showers today with gentle southerly to southwesterly winds. Generally fair with not much change in temperature tonight and gentle south and southwest winds. Saturday generally fair and cooler, with moderate south and southwest winds.

Massachusetts: Generally fair today with possibly light showers this forenoon and not much change in the interior portions but warmer along the coastal sections and gentle south and southwest winds. Generally fair and not much change in temperature tonight. Gentle westerly winds. Generally fair and cooler Saturday with moderate south and southwest winds.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair weather today, tonight and Saturday with possibly light showers this forenoon and not much change in temperature in the interior portions today but warmer over the coastal sections, cooler Saturday. Moderate winds prevailing from the south and southwest today, tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	52	Minneapolis	36	36
Bermuda	70	68	New Orleans	70	68
Chicago	50	46	New York	62	56
Denver	36	36	Norfolk	70	68
Helena	34	32	Philadelphia	68	62
Kansas City	52	50	St. Louis	56	56
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	78	76	Washington	70	64

A—7:30 a. m., May 6.
B—Minimum, May 5.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:33 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Saturday, 5:54 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:18 p. m.

Dr. Williams Removed From Office by Hurley

In Boston Today

Kelly Walks Out Of the Hearing

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today removed Dr. David L. Williams, Commissioner of Mental Diseases, following a State House hearing that reached a high point when Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly "walked out" because the Executive Council was refused the right to question counsel for Dr. Williams.

Declaring that the action of the Governor in refusing the "elected Lieutenant Governor to question witnesses" prevented him from maintaining his dignity and self-respect in the presence of the Council, the Lieutenant Governor made a hasty departure. The six members of the Council left at the hearing voted unanimously to support the Governor in his removal action.

Thus was climaxed a series of events following in the wake of charges by Dr. Williams last March that the Lieutenant Governor had insulted him on the porch of his Jamaicaway home. The Lieutenant Governor was in Florida at the time and not since his return has Dr. Williams repeated his charges in public.

Representing Dr. William, James W. Burke denied two of the three charges upon which the Governor based removal proceedings. He admitted that the commissioner was physically incompetent to attend to his duties at this time, but denied that he was lacking in ability or that his removal was "for the good of the service."

Ever since May 18, 1937, the day Dr. Williams charged the Lieutenant Governor insulted him, the Commissioner has been absent from his office. In a statement sent by Dr. Williams to the Attorney General's office and read today at the hearing, Dr. Williams expressed his willingness to retire on one-half pay under a veterans' retirement law passed by the Legislature.

The high point of the hearing came when the Lieutenant Governor attempted to question Dr. Williams' counsel, resulting in a sharp exchange of words between the Governor and Mr. Kelly.

(Continued on Page 14, Column 8)

Witnesses Called In Contempt Case

Thirty-two witnesses have been summoned to be present in Suffolk Superior Court next Tuesday in the contempt proceedings against former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan and J. Walter Quinn, Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle announced today.

The prosecutor said he was not positive that the case will be heard on that day but that he has issued summonses. He is still attempting to reach two other persons to testify for the Commonwealth.

Mr. Doyle today filed his answer to a motion entered by counsel for former Representative Robert Dinsmore of East Boston requesting further particulars in Mr. Doyle's charge of alleged obstruction of justice. The Assistant District Attorney named 10 jurors whom he alleged were "approached by Dinsmore or his agents."

These names, with the omission of Alexander Rose, constitute the same as the list which Mr. Doyle filed as allegedly approached by Mr. Dolan and Mr. Quinn.

Florida Mangoes Found in Markets

Haden mangoes from Florida, as attractive to the eye as they are to the taste, are retailing at 50 cents apiece now. The fruit should be allowed to repose in a moderate temperature until it softens slightly, if its flavor is to be enjoyed to the full. It is reminiscent of both apricot and pineapple. Unripe mangoes have a quite acid taste, however.

Loquats, oriental fruit grown in California, are offered at 25 cents a quart this week end. They have a refreshing flavor when eaten raw and are also favored for making jelly or pie filling. They are the size of small plums with skins the color of a ripe quince and with two rather large seeds inside.

Asparagus is flooding the market and has seldom been cheaper in recent years. The best native variety coming from Leominster and elsewhere, is selling for 45 cents the double bunch. Double bunches from Hudson River farms, weighing about 2½ pounds each, cost 28 cents, and the California product in double bunches weighing three pounds, brings from 28 to 30 cents.

Attracting attention in fish stalls are fresh frog legs of medium size at from $1 to $1.25 a pound, soft shell crabs at $1.20 a dozen and brook trout at $1 a pound. Shad roes have dropped to 85 cents a pair for the large ones. Pan size, fresh striped bass is popular at 20 cents a pound.

Alien Veterans Urged to Use Law

The Federal law easing the requirements for naturalization of aliens who fought with the United States Army and certain allied forces in the World War, expires on May 24, and today Miss Mary Ward, District Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization at Boston, urged all those eligible to benefit by it, to seize their opportunity before it is too late.

The veterans affected are exempted from the "first paper" requirement and from fees paid to clerks of court, as well as from several minor requirements in regard to filling out certificates of arrival.

Curley Fails To Get Warrants

Application of counsel for former Gov. James M. Curley for warrants against Frederick G. Graves on charges of larceny of $30,000 and two counts of perjury was denied in Municipal Court today by Judge Charles L. Carr.

"This case is three and one-half years old," Judge Carr commented to Wendell P. Murray, counsel for Mr. Curley, "and I think it had best be handled by the District Attorney who has the Grand Jury to work with."

The warrants were sought by the former Governor following denial last month in Superior Court of his plea for a rehearing on the City of Boston's $50,000 equity suit against him and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso in connection with settlement of claims growing out of damages to the General Equipment Company when the subway was dug under Kenmore Square. Graves was a principal witness for the City and testified that Mr. Curley received $30,000 of the damages paid. Mr. Curley and Dr. Santosuosso were ordered to repay the settlement sum.

May to Stage Two Eclipses

The merry month of May, usually famed for flowers, also stages a celestial show this year with two eclipses, one of the moon on the morning of the 14th and one of the sun on the 29th. The lunar eclipse will be visible in Eastern United States shortly before dawn, totality lasting from 4:18 to 5:09 a. m. E. D. T. The sun rises at 4:46 that morning.

The sun's eclipse will be subpolar and will cover a relatively short path in the south Atlantic. The only land crossed will be part of South Georgia Island and a few other "floating seashells." These islands have very few inhabitants and it will be early winter there. Probably few human eyes will note this eclipse, and it will be an insignificant affair to astronomy.

Handbill Handout Permitted Union Workers in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 6—Because Joseph A. Sylvia, veteran organizer of textile workers in Rhode Island, took up the study of law, the C. I. O. will be allowed to distribute handbills and other forms of literature at mill gates without fear of arrest.

As sub-regional director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., Mr. Sylvia was confronted with the fact that his pickets were arrested every time they tried to pass out union literature in front of mill gates.

This was not because the literature was improper, since unionism has long been upheld by the courts, but because of a City ordinance prohibiting the distribution of any literature whatsoever on the streets or sidewalks.

Section 12 of Chapter 30 of the Revised Ordinance of 1914, reads: "No person shall distribute, or cause to be distributed, any handbill, circular, programme, or advertising slip, in or upon any street or sidewalk in the City."

Mr. Sylvia was studying law. Last January, he noticed that the United States Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional a Georgia city ordinance that appeared even less strict than the Providence one. The Georgia law prohibited distribution, except by special permit. Mr. Sylvia made a mental note of this and waited an opportunity to act.

On Patriots' Day, April 19, he sent his pickets out again. With an armful of literature, they went to the Atlantic Mills in Olneyville. But before they left their Westminster Street headquarters, he told them their activities would be a test of the Providence law.

As expected, the police stopped the pickets from distributing the bills and sent them away without arresting any.

Mr. Sylvia then went to John P. Hartigan, Attorney General, and protested that the police action was unconstitutional. He called attention to the Supreme Court ruling last January. He conferred also with Donald O. Burke, prosecutor of the Bureau of Police and Fire.

As a result, the State prosecutors agreed with Mr. Sylvia and transmitted their findings to the Police Commissioners. Joseph A. Scunzio, Chairman of the Police Bureau, thereupon announced that the police would not act against the handbill distributors. It was a victory for the amateur union law student.

But the police still have two weapons left. Mr. Scunzio announced the Bureau will continue to move against any person or organization giving out literature "that might incite to riot or create a nuisance by littering the streets."

The Bureau also may act under an ordinance making it unlawful not "to move on command of a police officer." This measure, by which a policeman can keep persons from standing on the highway or sidewalk for any reason, has been used by police during previous labor trouble in this city.

Port Collector Calls for Wide Foreign Trade

McGrath Joins Ranks of Boosters for Expansion of Port of Boston

Likes Trade Pacts

Shares in Radiocast Series Preparatory to Observance of Foreign Trade Week

Joseph McGrath, newly-appointed collector of customs for the 10 ports of entry that constitute the Massachusetts Customs District, today joined the ranks of port boosters, in his first public comment since assuming office this week.

He spoke over station WBZ this afternoon in behalf of National Foreign Trade Week, in a series of 13 radiocasts sponsored by the Committee on Foreign Trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, preparatory to observance of that week, May 22 to 28. He stanchly supported foreign trade, reciprocal trade agreements with other nations, and Boston's full participation in the nation-wide observance of Foreign Trade Week.

Were it not for the contacts with the outer world which foreign trade affords us, Mr. McGrath said, Boston and New England might fall quickly into economic decay. "For that reason New Englanders should be among the first to pay tribute to the wise and far-seeing policy of our President in his courageous effort to maintain and extend trade between the United States and other nations in the face of considerable opposition," he declared.

Rise in Exports Cited

"Reciprocal trade agreements," Mr. McGrath continued, "show what can be done in removing artificial restrictions and handicaps to trade throughout the world. In the two years 1936 and 1937, the first real opportunity given us to determine the effect of these agreements, United States exports to countries with whom this new relationship has been established, increased 42 per cent in value over the years 1934 and 1935. Exports to non-agreement countries increased only 26 per cent.

"Furthermore, these agreements have provided America with its first real opportunity to regulate the kind and quantity of imports which will appear to provide the people as a whole with those products which naturally supplement the output of our own farms and factories."

Outlining the universal benefits of export and import trade and the "ramifications without our economic life which originate in our international trade," he estimated that between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 Americans—more than the entire population of New England—are dependent, directly or indirectly, upon our export and import trade.

Mutual Market Benefits

"Another advantage in a liberal trading policy has to do with world peace," he said. "From the beginning of history the main bone of international contention has been the need for materials and markets. The United States, with 6 per cent of the world's population but enjoying a full 50 per cent of its total production and consumption, has therefore a greater obligation to encourage world trade—and world amity—than any other land. It is not altruism but good common sense for us to adopt and pursue a progressive commercial policy as a definite contribution to world peace and as a means of keeping war from our shores.

"When people trade goods which can be produced in more abundance or more cheaply in certain parts of the world because of differences in climate, technology or skill, each party gains. The real social and economic basis for international trade is, therefore, merely one aspect of the division of labor which, when applied internationally, is just as logical as trade based upon division of labor within a country itself."

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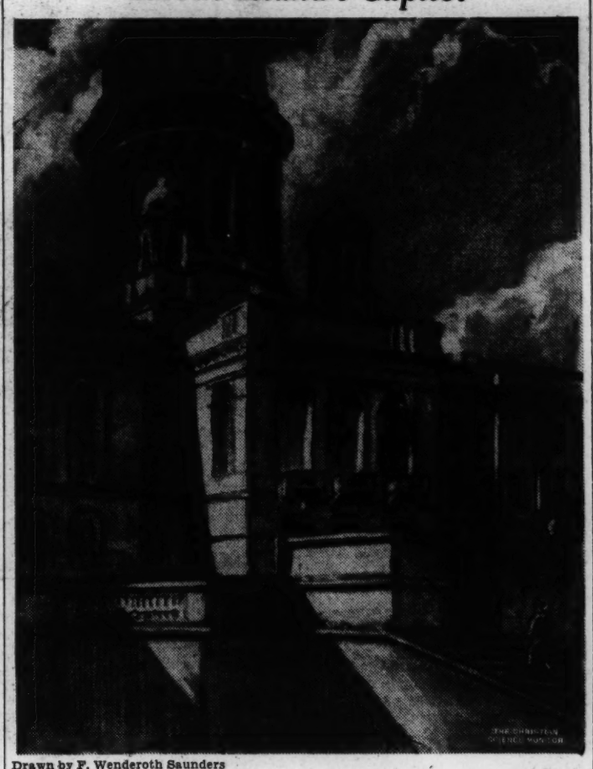
Rhode Island's Capitol



Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

The Statehouse at Providence

Hook Gives View Of Industrialists On Farm Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 6—Making the same plea for mutual understanding and co-operation between industrial New England and the agricultural Middle West that was urged by a Mid-Westerner in Boston, three years ago, James W. Hook, President of the New England Council and also of the Geometric Tool Company, New Haven, returned to his native state to address the Chamber of Commerce here today. In his talk, he set forth an industrialist's view of the farm problems which W. W. Waymack, Associate Editor of the Des Moines Register-Tribune, presented to New England business men at the Tenth Anniversary New England Conference held in Boston, in 1935.

In anticipation of President Hook's visit, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, Chairman of the New England Governors' Conference, wired N. G. Kraschel, Governor of Iowa, today, inviting citizens of Iowa to visit New England. His telegram read: "James W. Hook, good citizen of Connecticut, successful business man, and President of the New England Council, returns to his native state of Iowa to address the members and guests of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce. Jim Hook is a product of both the agricultural Middle West and industrial New England, and is unusually well equipped to act as an interpreter of this section of our land which he knows so well. I send you my greetings, and through you, an invitation to the people of Iowa to come to New England during our summer season and when they visit the New York World's Fair in 1939."

Pointing out the similarity of the problems of agriculture and industry, Mr. Hook expressed the opinion that "industry cannot succeed in this country on a large scale without a prosperous agriculture; nor can agriculture succeed if industry is in a chronic state of depression. Both rise and fall together. How important it is, therefore, to both that each understand the other. How important it is to the nation as a whole that the two be on speaking terms and in a mood to admit facts and errors so that conditions may be created in which both may prosper."

Rigidities—such as tariffs and antitrust laws—keep prices of manufactured goods from fluctuating as much as farm products do, Mr. Hook declared. "Price levels to a farmer are vital things. When he sees them drop so that his income is put in

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Republicans Gain In Rhode Island Local Elections

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 6—Voters in Narragansett swept Republican candidates into office and turned out the Democratic-Independent administration in a town election this week.

The election restored a Republican town government after a one-year interval during which a coalition of Democrats and insurgent Republicans was in power. All offices except Town Clerk were won by Republicans. John F. Knowles, Clerk under the previous Administration, was re-elected by a margin of 15 votes.

G. O. P. Quit Council

A fight over naming administrators for a fund of $1,402,195 left to the City of Providence precipitated a wild session of the City Council this week in which all Republican members walked out of the chamber.

The money was left by Charles H. Smith many years ago with the provision that the city might have it if all of it were used for beautifying Roger Williams Park. As finally accepted by the city this year, the sum is more than twice the size of the original bequest.

The dispute developed when Democratic members of the council, with a majority, insisted on naming an all-Democratic board of four to administer the money. The only concession was in naming to one of the places on the board a man who once had been a Republican.

Angered by their failure to elect a single one of their candidates to the board, the Republicans left the chamber. The Democrats on the Common Council and Board of Aldermen then met separately and approved the 1938 tax resolution and two loans totaling $900,000.

The four administrators named for the board are Walter Costello, Robert Parkinson, William Hughes and Joseph Famiglietti. Mr. Hughes, a former Alderman, no longer is a member of the Republican Party, G. O. P. leaders say.

Trouble started when tellers discovered 52 members of the joint session had cast 61 ballots in the vote for the first member. Mayor James E. Dunne, who was presiding, restored order while a second vote was taken.

The session became uproarious over the election of Mr. Hughes, and the Republican members walked out of the chamber before the fourth member of the Board was named.

G.O.P. Charges Pressure Used To Pass Budget

Hurley Assailed as Party Heads Rally Legislators for Showdown

Road Fund Issue

Howard Declares Promises Used to Swing Votes in Bay State House

A score of instances in which gubernatorial pressure was exerted upon Republican House members to force them to vote for a $5,000,000 increase in 1938 State highway appropriations were cited today by G. O. P. leaders as they attempted to repair their shattered ranks in time for a last-ditch battle next week. At that time the budget will have been returned from the Senate for enactment.

Approximately 30 Republicans deserted their Party this week to vote with the Democratic minority to approve the $5,000,000 item and establish the budget at more than $76,000,000.

Pressure took various forms, leaders stated, ranging from promises of extensive patronage to threats of reprisals against State-employed relatives of various Representatives.

Charles P. Howard, Republican, Former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance and a possible candidate for high State office issued a statement in which he said:

"This budget is the worst yet. Compared with what was known as the Curley 'balloon budget' this is a super-zeppelin. Let no one be fooled. This is Governor Hurley's budget, voted as he wishes it. . .

"The methods used by Governor Hurley to get the necessary Republican vote to put this bill through are the same as those used by his predecessor to put through his own budgets and his bond issue for sidewalks. As before, there are promises of expensive roads in senatorial and representative districts and promises of jobs for constituents."

Threat Revealed

It was revealed that one Senator was threatened by Governor Hurley's representatives because he failed to keep under his control the vote of the Representative from his district.

Key Republican Legislators charged so many roads and bridges had been promised to various Republican and Democratic Senators that the approved appropriation would not nearly be sufficient to cover the total cost.

It was reported indirect pressure also was applied through various County Commissioners. William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, or his representatives, G. O. P. members stated, had warned County Commissioners that unless the increased highway appropriations are adopted, sufficient money will not be available for various local projects. As a result, they contended, County Commissioners urged their Representatives to vote for the increase, as did various local selectmen.

Patronage Angle

Regarding the increased highway appropriations, Republican leaders pointed out this money will be spent by the State Department of Public Works which has discretionary power to spend it for whatever projects it sees fit. Thus, they contend, it will be employed as an effective patronage weapon by the Democratic Administration in the coming election campaign.

To prevent such increased patronage in the hands of Governor Hurley and the Democratic-controlled Public Works Department, the House Republicans originally forced through an amendment for a $10,000,000 distribution to cities and towns for unemployment relief on local highway work. This would have prevented increases in the State highway appropriations. But the Senate clipped out the $10,000,000 item and increased the State highway appropriations by $5,000,000. The House this week concurred in that action.

Threefold Effect

Republicans explained the effect of the $10,000,000 item would have been threefold:

1. Being distributed to cities and towns it would offset the like increase in the State Tax. On the other hand increasing the State highway appropriations by $5,000,000 means the State Tax on cities and towns will be increased from the expected $8,000,000 to at least $12,000,000 and local communities will receive no money with which to balance the increased State Tax.

2. It would have avoided Federal penalties totaling $3,000,000 for continued diversion of gasoline-tax revenue to purposes other than highway construction. On the other hand, the present $76,000,000 budget leaves approximately $4,000,000 for diversion which the Administration may use to maintain the State tax at $12,000,000 rather than $16,000,000. As a result, it is possible Federal penalties may be exacted, to the detriment of the State.

3. It would prevent the increase in local tax rates next year, which, they contend, are certain under the present program. The increased 1939 rates, they said, will be necessary because the State tax, at $12,000,000, will be $4,000,000 more than the State tax already certified by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. To meet this increased tax, the communities, which have already established their 1938 tax rates, will be forced to borrow money to turn over to the State. This loan must be paid next year.

Tobin's Tax-Reduction Plans Held Menaced by State Budget

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Mayor Tobin's long-term plan to gradually reduce the tax rate in the next three years and place the city on a more sound fiscal basis is seriously threatened by the General Court's certain intention to increase the State budget by $5,000,000 in order to expand the State's highway program.

Undoubtedly the Mayor warned Gov. Charles F. Hurley of this probability in their telephone conversation last night. It would be interesting to know just how strongly the Mayor spoke out to the Governor against the Legislature's action. Certainly if the Mayor expressed disapproval over the increase in as vigorous terms as was heard at City Hall yesterday, Governor Hurley must now realize that Boston leaders, both within and without City Hall, hold him responsible for a possible increase in the tax rate next year of $1.20.

About 75 Cents

More likely, according to competent opinion, this increase would be in the vicinity of 75 cents. Whatever the increase Boston cannot afford it, Mayor Tobin believes. With a tax rate of $41.70 this year Boston citizens are said to be carrying "all the traffic will bear" in taxes.

Increase of $5,000,000 in the State budget will react on Boston in this way: The money will be raised by an additional levy on cities and towns through the State tax. Boston's share of the State tax is approximately 24 per cent, or $1,200,000 on a $5,000,000 increase. And $1,200,000 amounts to about 75 cents on the tax rate.

Hoped to Reduce

Under the law, State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long—at the Governor's direction—has set the 1938 state tax at $8,000,000. If the legislature adds $5,000,000 to the state budget it will in effect increase the state tax to $13,000,000 But the bill will be paid by the cities and towns next year and that is when Boston will be assessed.

The importance of this somewhat complicated situation to Boston is that Mayor Tobin has hoped next year to introduce a slight reduction in the present tax rate of about $41.70, make further reductions in 1940 and still further cuts in 1941. But if Boston is assessed 75 cents next year by present legislation it is likely that the tax rate will continue in the vicinity of $41.70 in 1939 and

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Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 2:30—
Prelude to "Carmen".....Bizet
Overture to "The Barber of Seville," Rossini
March of the Little Lead Soldiers, Pierné
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem.Sibelius
Finale, "Scheherazade," Rimsky-Korsakov
Valse Triste.....Sibelius
Ballet of the Hours, from "La Gioconda" Ponchielli
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes....Strauss
Prelude in C-sharp minor.Rachmaninoff
Seventh Slavonic Dance.....Dvořák

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"I Married an Angel," a Rodgers and Hart musical comedy. With Dennis King, Vera Zorina, Vivienne Segal and Walter Slezak 830. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Lady at Large," comedy by Phil Goodman. Featuring Margot Grahame and James Rennie. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Bringing Up Baby," with Katharine Hepburn. 2:30, 6:05, 9:20. Also "Paradise for Three." 4:15, 7:50.

Boston—

"Go Chase Yourself," featuring Joe Penner, Lucille Ball, June Travis and Richard Lane. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 10. Stage: Chick Webb and his orchestra, featuring Ella Fitzgerald, Holmes & Henry, also Derby Wilson.

Radio Programs—Page 14

South Station Theater—
"Travels to Beautiful Banff and Lake Louise" "Jungle Juveniles," "Yacht Sailing," "The Growth of a Plant," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Hub—
"Invisible Man," starring Claude Rains and Gloria Stuart. 11:21 a. m., 2:25, 5:29, 8:33. "I Met Him in Paris," featuring Claudette Colbert and Melvyn Douglas. 9:36 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

State and Orpheum—
"The Adventures of Marco Polo," starring Gary Cooper and Sigrid Gurie. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. Also "Gaiety Girls," with Patricia Ellis and Jack Hulbert. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1:45, 5:15, 8:45.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Ebb Tide," with Frances Farmer and Ray Milland. Also "Mountain Music," featuring Bob Burns and Martha Raye. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Fenway: 2:35, 6:05, 9:40. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Sailing Along," with Jessie Matthews. Fenway: 1, 4:35, 8:05. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

Metropolitan—
Bing Crosby and Beatrice Lillie in "Doctor Rhythm." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also Pat O'Brien and Kay Francis in "Women Are Like That." 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," with Tommy Kelly. Scollay: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Prison Nurse. Scollay 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

Uptown—
Bette Davis and Henry Fonda in "Jezebel." 1, 4, 7, 10:05. "Walking Down Broadway," with Michael Whalen. 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

University—
Bluebeard's 8th Wife," with Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper, 1:30, 5:05, 8:45. "University Hour." 4:05, 7:45. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Peril," 3, 6:35, 10:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Start Cheering," featuring Jimmy Durante. 2, 5:06, 8:12. Also "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," featuring Tommy Kelly. 3:35, 6:41, 9:51.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Deanne Durbin, Leopold Stokowski, and Adolphe Menjou in "100 Men and a Girl." Also "Paradise for Three," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice, Robert Young, Edna May Oliver and Mary Astor. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Fine Arts—
"Life Dances On," with English subtitles (un Carnet de Bal). 1:45, 4:20, 6:50, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

Tremont—
"Romeo and Juliet," with Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard. Also "In Confession," with Kay Francis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Strand—
"City Girl," featuring Phyllis Brooks and P cardo Cortez. Also "Hoosier Schoolboy," with Mickey Rooney and Anne Nagel

Exeter—
"Bringing Up Baby," starring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 2:10, 5:30, 8:50. Also "Mannequin," with Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy. 3:50, 7:10.

Keith Memorial—
Merle Oberon in "The Divorce of Lady X." 10:44 a. m., 1:36, 4:28, 7:20, 10:03. Stage: Shep Fields and his Rippling Rhythm orchestra. Mario & Floria, Jerry Stewart and Bill Stanley.

Music

Museum of Fine Arts—
Concert by the Harvard Glee Club in the Rotunda. Galleries open at 7. Concert 8.

Other Events

Boston Garden—
Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus. Daily at 2 and 8.

Community Theater Society—
Group of plays: "A Day Yet to Come" by Daniel Mallagodi. "All Gummed Up," by Harry Wagstaff Gribble. "The Great Choice," by Fred Eastman. John Perkins, director, 57 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge. 8:45.

Hotel Continental—
Dai Buell, concert pianist will present a Concert Causerie and some Dance Diversities in Cambridge under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts —
Mrs. Sayward will conduct a guidance tour on Stained Glass. 11 a. m.

The Twentieth Century Association—
Professor Winthrop H. Root of Williams College will be the speaker at the regular luncheon meeting of the Association at 3 Joy Street. His subject will be "The Development of Thomas Mann." 1.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

WPA Workers Held Competent

"We have nothing for which to apologize in the WPA. The majority of workers can do a job comparable to that required in industry and private employment. The WPA workers are not poor, bedraggled men and women but competent workers with wages paid by the Federal Government who can advance the plans of public agencies."

This statement was made by Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Asssistant National Administrator of the WPA and also director of the Women's and Professional Projects, speaking on "The Job Ahead," at the luncheon meeting at the final day's session of the conference of Massachusetts WPA supervisors and directors at the Hotel Bradford.

Mrs. Woodward outlined the major needs of the WPA for future years and indicated her belief that the WPA is a permanent agency. She said: "We must co-operate with local officials in working out their long range plans during the next five, 10 and 20 years."

Mrs. Woodward maintained long range planning is justified although Congress has not passed the necessary funds. "In a democracy," she said, "the majority rules and the people and their public officials have spoken out for a work program for the unemployed."

Wellesley Sees Steel House Rise Like Magic in One Day

(Continued from Page 11)

ern-style home with a brick-veneer exterior, decoated by huge pillars. What the builder sees is a thoroughly fire-safe structure, completely air-conditioned and moisture proof and built to hand down from family to family through the centuries like a treasured heirloom.

The house has a natural air-conditioning system from which comes the trade-name "Breathing Homes of America, Inc.," under which the new national organization will operate. The house literally "breathes," taking in drafts of fresh air from outside and throwing out the impure air from the inside. Although hollow walls were used in early American days, this type of construction is so designed today that filtration furnishes all the pure air needed for the entire house of 40,000 cubic feet of space.

Air is drawn from the base of the hollow wall through a fine-air furnace, conditioning it and delivering the air to each room, at the same time that cool air is removed from the base of the room.

Lightning proof, tornado proof, earthquake proof, noise proof, dust proof, moisture proof . . . these are other claims made for the Glen Road home. Thermax sheathing is sealed on both sides of the steel framework with an air space between the thermax panels. Brick is not sealed to the outside layer of thermax, but is stepped out several inches from the walls and bolted solidly in place, providing a second air space for insulation. Plaster is used inside.

Steel Everywhere

Staircases are of steel with wood treads. As fire-safe as the Empire State Building, the home has steel floor joists, steel rafters, and steel window casings.

Welding of the steel framework is all done at the factory. Time and labor costs are saved by this method. And no delays develop in construction because of the weather. All the builder does is to start the home on a good day, summer or winter, and in two days he will have the home completely enclosed for inside work. The first day calls only for standing up the sections and bolting them into place.

The roof is of thermax topped by asphalt and slate. Thermax, by the way, is fire-proof.

Air-conditioning, developed by Norge, makes use of the unused area above the second floor and under the roof. It is the movement of conditioned air between this space and the unit in the basement through the wall ducts, controlled in accordance with weather conditions, that gives rise to the term "the house that breathes."

By June 1, or just two months after the house was started, Mrs. Caroline D. Ide and family will move in. Ordinarily, a conventional home of this type would require five to six months to build. But this is an experimental home which workers were assembling for the first time. Hence, when they become familiar with the system of construction, it is considered possible to put up and completely enclose the entire home in a single day.

Steel for the home was supplied by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation of Pennsylvania. Actual construction and pre-fabrication was done by the Security Fence Company of Somerville. Because of the possibilities inherent in this type of construction, the eyes of the great steel interests are now said to focus upon New England. For out of conservative New England, home of Cape Cod cottages and mellowed homesteads of a day traditionally endeared to New Englanders may come the impetus for a new era in modern housing.

It Took a Couple of Days to Build This

Pre-Fabricated, All-Steel Home at Wellesley Farms

At the End of the First Day the Framework, Shown in Upper Left, Was Up, and at the End of the Second Day the Walls and Floors Were in Place, as Shown in the Lower Picture. The Upper Right Shows a Workman Fitting One of the Steel Sections in Place. Builder, William A. Field; Architect, Caroline Ide

Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 11)

the gains in economy which the Mayor is likely to make elsewhere will be wiped out.

Ostensibly the budget increase for a highway program was instigated by the Senate and then accepted in an accommodating spirit by the House. Actually, according to reliable word, the whole plan was devised and directed by the Governor. The mere fact that the program will serve to embarass Boston financially for another year at a time when the largest city in Massachusetts most needs relief was no argument to the Legislature.

Further, it is declared that any increase in taxes sets a precedent to write that increase into a permanent policy and thus nullify Mayor Tobin's continued efforts to make economies in other ways.

Finally, in the opinion of some, such "reckless" action by the General Court, disregarding entirely the important Boston situation in an election year, strengthens the argument for biennial sessions.

R. J. S., Jr.

Hook Gives Industrial View

(Continued from Page 11)

jeopardy, he very properly is deeply concerned. And when he sees them drop without a corresponding decline in the prices of manufactured goods, he properly asks the reason why.

"Tariff rigidities in the case of farmers have only served to make them dependent upon an artificial price level created during the period when surpluses were no problem, which price level could not be maintained against a lower world level when surpluses were excessive. Even this would not be so bad if industrial prices were subject to the same world influence. But they are not.

"What is needed in both agriculture and industry is more and more products at less and less cost. It is parity relationship we are after, rather than price levels. That, in my judgment, will come about when a way is devised to keep the farmers' surpluses from tying his prices to world levels. This might be accomplished in part, at least, by revising our tariff schedules heavily downward, provided industry, and labor and agriculture would permit it."

Industry owes a duty to agriculture, the New England Council President declared, to place more obligation on management when the agricultural index is falling so that quick adjustments of fixed charges, including labor, may be made in order to bring down manufacturing prices. Since such adjustments would keep manufactured products moving, both would be the gainer by this arrangement, Mr. Hook said.

"What we need in this country is a little more of the self-reliance, thrift, and common sense of our fathers. Instead of running to our Government every time we get into trouble for protection from this and that or for a 'divvy' from the treasure store of wealth already produced, we must put our shoulder to the wheel and solve our own problems and produce new wealth for ourselves. We must get back to living on our current income, even though it means sacrifice and hardship."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 302 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, except Friday, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Daily, no regular time assigned, WELI, 900kc.
New London—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury — Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 2:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield — —Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester — No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc
Portsmouth—Week days, 10:15 a. m. and 8:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:20 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 8:35 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 3 p. m., WDEV, 550kc

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 2:30 and 6 p. m. W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00 mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, no regular time assigned, HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

N. H. Jobless Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 6—Unemployment compensation benefits to New Hampshire workers who have become partially or totally unemployed since benefit payments started the first of the year have now passed the $1,000,000 mark, according to Gordon P. Eager, Administrator of the State Unemployment Compensation Division.

Administrator Eager also reveals that receipts of the Division have been about $800,000 with a net result that the reserve fund has been reduced approximately $400,000 since the first of the year.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As long as money is the medium of exchange, we women will be buying handbags to carry it around in. And even longer (if that time ever comes), for after all mere money (important though it is!) is but a small part of what we tote around in them. A very small part! And inasmuch as we're told that the average woman buys at least three pocketbooks a year we think it's a good topic.

Now there are people who can't dabble around in bags that bear price tags in the vicinity of $25 and up; but that doesn't mean that they don't like good looking ones. It does mean, however, that they're going to shop around and see that they get full value for their money. For the appearance of their handbag, as well as other accessories can ruin an otherwise smart looking outfit. That's why we're calling your attention to "Globe Trotter" bags . . . at Filene's. Because they're invariably copies of imports and famous designers' originals, and they're no end smart looking. Very, very tailored; they're for the woman who is always traveling around, for the business girl who gives a bag a lot of wear, and so on. They come in navy, black, tanbark, and brown . . . they have zipper pockets, little coin purses that are attached to the bag so that whither you go, the coin purse goes, too. And you don't "come to" with a start and begin wondering just where you left it! Some of them have key cases, a lot of compartments and pockets, and a place for everything. They're all but indexed! You can have all the handles you want; and incidentally have you noticed how many of the new bags have them? "Globe Trotter" bags (you'll recognize them by their "worldly" little trademark) start as low as $2 and only go up to $7.50.

Hand-rolled Hems On These Hankies

We've paid ever so much more for identical copies of those hankies that C. Crawford Hollidge has. We mean the ones with the hand-appliqued names absorbing the better part of a corner. They're nice, fine hankies, with hand-rolled hems. And they sell for only 35 cents. Or three for a dollar. A lot of names to choose from.

Half a Dozen Hats All in One

It used to be that a hat was a hat, and that was all there was to it. Not so now, though, for the style for which you originally bought the hat may be but one of the eight (or more) ways in which you end up wearing it. We've been having various versions of the "do it yourself" hat, but now there's a new one. At Jordan Marsh's. Called the "Stowaway" . . . because you can tuck it into an ounce of space and carry it right along with you over the weekend. Though the chances are that you'll have it on your head. Personally we went for the gay Roman striped affairs (black, red, white, etc.), but you might prefer the solid colors instead. Either way they cost but $1.98. And you can punch it in here and make a turban, flip it up there and you have a pillbox, slant it down there, and you have something which no man has named . . . which still doesn't mean that it's anything but a hat. And it's perfectly flat when it isn't in use.

Sweet Scents In Ceramic Jar

Remember the rose and herb jar your grandmother always used to have on the mantel? The one she'd take deep breaths of every so often? Lentheric has blended such fragrances as Lavender, Thyme, Iris, and oodles of other petals and herbs into a delightful Beau Pourri in a good-looking ceramic jar. $2.50 complete. At T. D. Whitney's.

Janet Treat

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Adjacent to everything of interest . . . comfortable refined atmosphere . . . 10 minutes walk to The Mother Church

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Clothing, Curtains, Blankets, Rugs
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Beautiful home of 9 rooms, so comfortable, with 2 fireplaces, modern conveniences and oil heat, garage; situated on corner lot amid trees, shrubbery, etc. May be had at the very reasonable price of $6000 to settle an estate. 12 miles from Boston. A RARE OPPORTUNITY. Apply Box Y-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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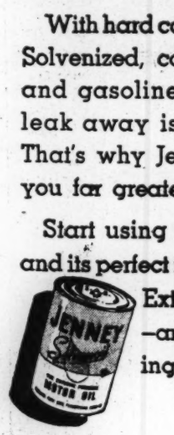
It's Clicking!

INSTANT, continuing success! Jenney Solvenized Gasoline—now one year old—is clicking with New England motorists because it clicks off faster, more powerful miles—*and more of them per gallon.*

It's easy to see why! Jenney is the only gasoline in New England that has or can have the patented Solvenized process. This processing, developed in a great engineering laboratory, protects upper-cylinder parts from wear, and dissolves gum, the binder of carbon. With its binder gone, hard carbon becomes soft so it can be blown out the exhaust by the normal operation of your car.

With hard carbon reduced by Jenney Solvenized, compression is improved and gasoline power which used to leak away is conserved and used. That's why Jenney Solvenized gives you far greater mileage, more power.

Start using this exclusive gasoline and its perfect teammate—Solvenoil, the Extreme Pressure Motor Oil—and get more for your driving dollar than ever before.



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"The Unfailing Freshness...

First National Store vegetable and fruit stocks turn over rapidly and are renewed frequently so that they are always crisp, firm, garden fresh!

of the fruits and vegetables they buy in First National Stores is commented on so often by the many women I meet and those who write me," says Imogene B. Wolcott, director of our Homemakers' Service Department. "They appreciate the speed with which we rush our perishable produce from the grower to the customer, as well as the reasonable prices which we charge for our selected quality fruits and vegetables."

Apples—	Native Baldwin	6 lbs.	19c
Bananas—	Meloripe	4 lbs.	21c
Oranges—	Large Florida	2 doz.	45c
Asparagus—	California	large bunch	19c
Green Peas		2 lbs.	19c
Spinach		3 lbs.	13c
Tomatoes		1 lb.	10c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

'Doctor Rhythm' Does Right by Bea Lillie

Whatever their shortcomings towards Beatrice Lillie in the past, the movies have more than done right by her in "Doctor Rhythm." Our Bea is the principal feature of the principal feature which opened yesterday at the Metropolitan Theater and she makes one feel that something is definitely missing when her shadow leaves the screen.

Miss Lillie's funniest scene is her attempt to purchase a dozen double damask napkins. She is also highly comical screaming about the gypsy in her, in a semi-burlesque production number. Whatever she is doing, Miss Lillie is never less than amusing. Her technique is something like that of W. C. Fields. She is audacious, and utterly unaware of mores and conventions.

There are other pleasant things about "Doctor Rhythm," such as Bing Crosby's easy crooning of several singable ditties. Mr. Crosby is a doctor posing as a policeman and trying to prevent Mary Carlisle from running off with Jack Keating, who makes fortunes and rabbits disappear with equal facility. Andy Devine is the policeman who changes places with Mr. Crosby. Laura Hope Crews and Franklin Pangborn are among the secondary players. It is unfortunate that such a good picture should be marred by the spree which sets it in motion.

"Women Are Like That," the companion feature, is a witless affair about an advertising man (Pat O'Brien) who takes to drink out of jealousy after his wife (Kay Francis) puts over a successful deal which he had given up. The plot meanders dully from highball to highball and any justification Warner Brothers may offer for perpetrating such an act against the public weal is insufficient.

"The Divorce of Lady X"

The best things about "The Divorce of Lady X," a sophisticated comedy in Technicolor starring Merle Oberon, now at the Keith Memorial Theater, are the performances of Ralph Richardson, Laurence Olivier and Morton Selten. Aside from the light manner in which it treats of divorce and the questionable taste of certain scenes, this Alexander Korda production is mildly amusing. It has three serious technical faults: its reluctance to get started, a plethora of conversation and the fact that it is about mistaken identities.

Such tales are usually straining on the credulity. Instead of the characters' using a normal amount of ingenuity which would clear up identities in five minutes, the situation is kept in a state of suspended animation while the script writers stretch disbelief to the breaking point to postpone the ultimate revelation as long as possible.

In the present predicament, a young barrister mistakes a bold but pretty girl, who invades his hotel suite on a foggy night and remains an uninvited guest, for the wife of a lord who comes to him seeking a divorce on the following day. The barrister thinks he faces the prospect of being the co-respondent in the case he has been asked to plead. That's where the mistaken identity comes in.

The best color scenes are out of doors, especially that of a hunt scene. Otherwise, the tinting is less than entirely successful. As for Miss Oberon, while she remains one of our favorite romantic heroines, her initiation into comedy suggests that she should stick to romance.

On the stage, Shep Fields and his band, with the aid of a small pipe blown into a dish of water and heavy reliance on gourds, violin glissandos and accordion, demonstrate Rippling Rhythms. They ripple agreeably through "The Toy Trumpet," "On the Sentimental Side," "Dypsy Doodle" and—unconscious irony—a "symphonic version" of Humoresque. Bob Dupont, Mario and Floria, and Joy and Lou Seiler contribute to a well-balanced stage entertainment.

The program includes one of the best Mickey Mouses (Mice?) for some time, "Lonesome Ghosts."

"Sailing Along"

"Sailing Along," which came to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday, is the best Jessie Matthews musical to dock here for some time. Barring an unfortunate Hollywood embellishment, it also contains one of the most original and diverting tap dance routines since the mixed blessing of the movie song and dance tripped before a startled world. Miss Matthews performs this number with Jack Whiting, the excellent American dancer. The film of a barge girl who becomes a stellar dancer and her bargee boy friend who makes enough money on the stock exchange to buy a yacht is agreeable stuff of its type, the more so because Roland Young is there to play in his inimitable style the dancer's backer. Barry Mackay, Noel Madison, Alastair Sim and Athene Sevier are in the cast.

"In Old Chicago," with Alice Faye, Tyrone Power, Don Ameche and Alice Brady, is the other film.

"Go Chase Yourself"

Admirers of Joe Penner and those who like their farces wilder than a bargain basement in January and sillier than a movie title will probably not feel ill rewarded in "Go Chase Yourself." Others may feel like following the title's advice—right out of the Keith Boston Theater. Joe plays a hero of kindergarten mentality who succeeds in the end chiefly because those around him are still at the pre-school stage.

Chick Webb and his orchestra, with Ella Fitzgerald, are the chief items at the Keith Boston, however, and they really "beat it out." The sound and fury signify next to nothing but seemed to delight yesterday's audience and served the purpose of demonstrating Mr. Webb's mighty prowess at the drums. Derby Wilson contributed some fast tap dancing. J. D. B.

Edward Tuck

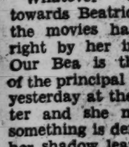
Edward Tuck, American business man and philanthropist, who passed on April 30 at his villa in Monte Carlo, was honored at services conducted in Paris today.

In 1863, Mr. Tuck, a young Dartmouth graduate, native of Exeter, N. H., made his first trip to Europe. There he developed an affection for France which changed the entire course of his life and brought him the honor, shared only with one other American, President Woodrow Wilson, of being an Honorary Citizen of the Republic.

In recognition of his many gifts to the country of his choice, members of the American and British colonies in Paris, French high government officials and diplomats, including a representative of President Albert Lebrun, and peasants in provincial dress attended the services today.

Mr. Tuck's actual residence in France dates from his appointment by President Abraham Lincoln as vice-consul in Paris in 1865. He returned to the United States shortly after and for a quarter of a century engaged in banking, railroad and mining. He finally settled in Paris in 1899 and in 1932 received the citation of Honorary Citizen of the Republic.

Among the gifts which endeared him with the French nation were a hospital in the Seine-Oise Department, a $5,000,000 art collection, the Napoleon Park at Malmaison and Napoleon's famous "Emperor's Table."



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Now you can enjoy gas house heating on a *trial basis.* No expensive equipment to buy — you rent the equipment through next heating season, paying only a modest initial sum and very small monthly rentals. Then you decide whether or not you wish to purchase.

We will install your gas burner now, but you need make no rental payments until fall. Next spring, if you decide to buy, these rentals will be credited toward purchase of your gas equipment on our easy 3-year budget plan. Should you decide not to keep it, we will remove gas equipment without charge.

Thousands of home owners throughout Greater Boston are already enjoying gas house heating. Let us give you the names of your neighbors who heat with gas.

This is your chance to enjoy the comforts of gas heat on our Special Trial Plan. Don't miss it. Reach for your telephone now and call

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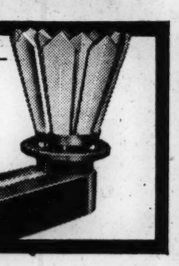
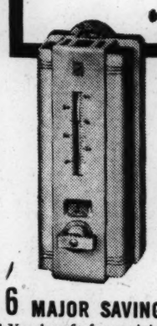
GOOD-BYE—*Greasy Tank and Dusty Bin*—Out go shovels, scrub brushes, ash cans of furnace-tending days. This clean, compact Gas Conversion Burner modernizes your present heater; reclaims cellar for household tasks or family recreation.





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ACT PROMPTLY.. GET DETAILS OF THIS ONE-YEAR TRIAL OFFER

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Velour or Tapestry Covers in a wide choice of colors. Extra High Back and Wide hardwood Arms. Exposed Woodwork. Can be had in either Maple, Mahogany or Walnut Finish.

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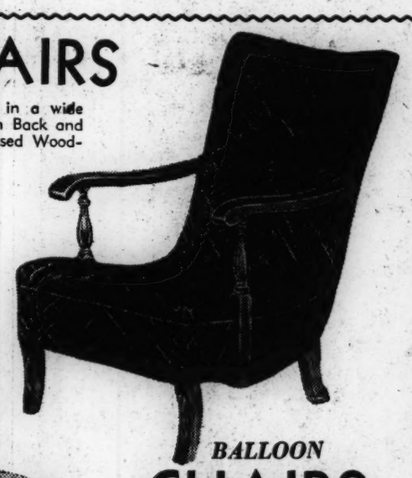

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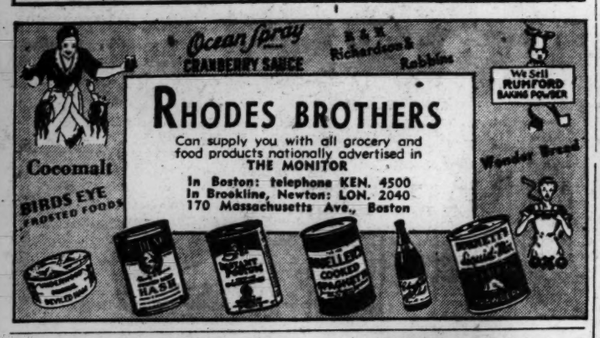
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Boys' Shoes	$2.79
Misses' Shoes	$2.25, $2.75

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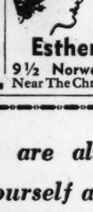

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Deer Island Plan Of Tobin Given To 3-Man Board

Following receipt of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's letter to Gov. Charles F. Hurley urging the State to take over the municipally-owned Deer Island House of Correction as a solution to the Commonwealth's overcrowded prison conditions, the Governor today stated that the Mayor's letter and content had been referred to Commissioner of Public Safety Eugene M. McSweeney, Chief of State Detectives John Stokes, and Ex-Secretary Paul C. Ryan. He said this board of three members later will make a report on the Mayor's proposal to him.

The Mayor declared in stating his plan that the proposed transfer would save the city about $800,000 annually and at the same time be an economical move for the State with its already crowded prison conditions and ever-growing need for increased prison facilities.

This change, also recommended in a report of the Boston Finance Commission recently, following a study of prison conditions as a result of the disturbances at Charlestown and Concord Prisons, would leave the Charles Street Jail Suffolk County's only House of Correction.

Cost of running Deer Island, the Mayor said, amounts to approximately $600,000 annually. However, he continued, transfer of the institution to the State would facilitate the abolishment of the City's Penal Institutions Department, bringing the total saving to $800,000 annually.

Mayor Tobin's letter to Governor Hurley read:

"The one place in the State in which it is possible to locate a state prison and reformatory that will not meet with public opposition is Deer Island, Boston Harbor.

"There is available on the Island sufficient area to care for an unlimited number of additional prisoners. Any additional cell blocks that may be needed to relieve the crowded condition that now exists in state institutions could be constructed as a WPA project at very little cost.

"Your immediate consideration of this matter will be appreciated by me."

Civil

(Continued from Page 1)

jobs, wasn't he?" Mr. Patten asked.

He then read a section of Governor Hurley's inaugural address to the Senate in which the Governor declared that the principle of the civil service laws must be carried out to the letter. The civil service system, Mr. Patten commented, was designed to substitute the merit system for the "notorious spoils system. It is regrettable that successful efforts have been made to circumvent this law."

Mr. McCartin stated that as far as he could remember there were about 40 provisional and temporary appointments made during his connection with the Unemployment Compensation Commission, and about 20 non-competitive examinations had been held. In January, 1937, he recalled he received instructions from the Governor that no more such non-competitive examinations must be held.

In addition to the visit from Dr. Delaney, he said, he had received a telephone call from John V. Mahoney, former executive secretary in the Governor's office—and since appointed to a judgeship—on the same subject.

A letter, which Mr. Patten declared he understood had been written to Mr. Delaney, prior to Governor Hurley's inauguration, giving details of the commission's personnel needs, would be produced for the committee tomorrow, if it could be found, defense counsel stated—but its existence was said to be in doubt.

800 Out of 1,500 Certified

Another witness called today was Arthur S. Pegman, senior accountant of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, who stated that only about 800 of the commission's 1,500 employees had been certified under civil service.

There is no daily check on attendance of those who hold executive positions, he declared, though a record is kept of the work hours of those in subordinate positions.

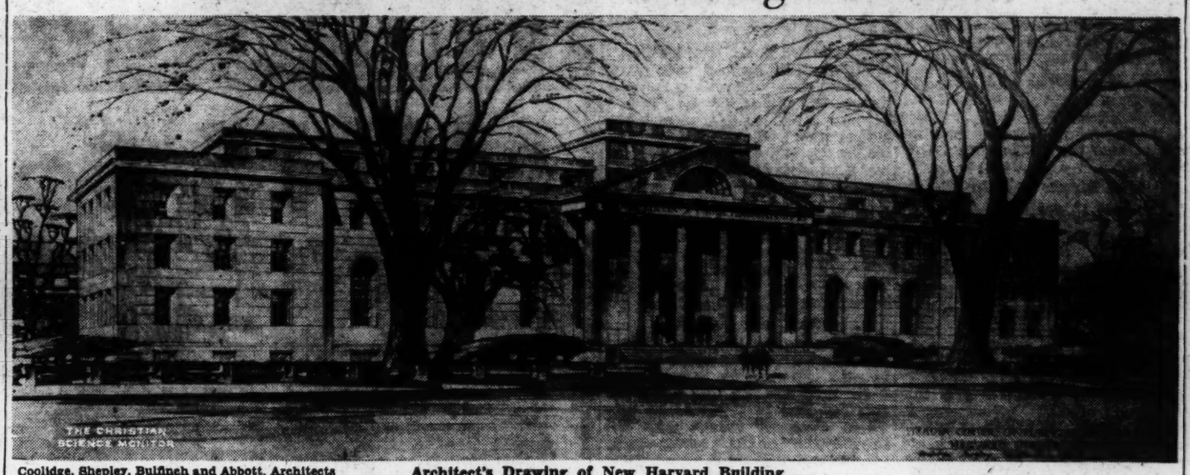
The hearing was continued until 10 a. m. on Monday.

Truck Rates Upheld by Court

The U. S. Circuit Court today refused to issue a temporary restraining order against the Interstate Commerce Commission enjoining it from further suspending new increased rates filed by more than 800 trucking concerns last November.

The suit was brought by the Manhattan Transit Company of Boston, which operates trucks between this city and Providence, R. I.

Harvard's School for Training Statesmen



Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott, Architects — **Architect's Drawing of New Harvard Building** — Lucius N. Littauer, Harvard '78 of New York City, Established This Graduate School Under a Gift of $2,250,000

Water Pageant and Races for Port Celebration

Old Boston's port throws open wide its doors May 22 for the most unique celebration ever staged in the maritime history of New England, arranged as a feature of National Maritime Day, commemorating the sailing from Savannah, Ga., of the steamer Savannah for England, first steam-propelled craft to make a transatlantic crossing.

"Open house" is the slogan for the day. Already members of the harbor police force have been practicing the art of rowing, preliminary to the lifeboat races. A marine pageant, music, displays, and special trains and boat trips are expected to bring thousands of men, women, and children to Boston's waterfront. Every pier and ship in port will dress up for the occasion and visitors will be welcomed aboard merchant ships, fishing craft, tugs and other craft, as well as having a close-up view of modern transatlantic passenger liners.

Capt. Charles C. Soule, U. S. N., chairman of the committee for races among the Coast Guard, merchant vessel life boats and fishermen's dories, as well as the floating displays, reports wide enthusiasm for the coming events. But naval officials blushingly admit they have no rowboats available in which to participate in the races.

A monster pageant, first marine event of the kind ever presented at Boston, is to feature the observance. A big floating parade in the early afternoon will include all types of vessels, and decorated yachts, and floats. Races are restricted to eight-oar crews from merchant ships, the Coast Guard fleet, Sea Scouts and fishing vessels.

The floating parade will be in two divisions, the first to be Federal and City of Boston vessels with Floyd Sexton, skipper of the Coast Guard cutter Cayuga as commander. The second division is to consist of yachts representing all 37 yacht clubs making up the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Club Association. Irving Sorge, Boston agent for the Dollar Line, is to command the second division from the Coast Guard patrol boat 409. Both divisions will "swing" up Boston harbor for review, the first one disbanding at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and the second off Pier 3, East Boston, then crossing the channel in single file, close to the judges' stand at the New Haven horn trunk. Prizes are offered for the most attractive decoration on vessels.

Lifeboat races start at 2 p. m. over a one-mile course, starting at the Army Base and finishing at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, where prizes will be awarded. First comes the race for lifeboats of merchant vessels followed by that for Coast Guard crews and then the Sea Scouts will stage a race with the picked crews from the 400 members of the organization in this area. The fishermen's dory races will conclude the races. Entries already on hand include the Boston police, the Boston Towboat Company, and Boston Pilots.

Airplanes are to stage acrobatic flying and fireboats are to display the force of their water guns. Navy divers are to give diving exhibitions off Commonwealth Pier. Band concerts are to be given along the various waterfront piers by the 70-piece Boston Fire Department band and WPA bands. Attempts are being made to include high school bands.

Leon Stone

Log of the Port of Boston

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, May 7

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, May 8

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blacktype).
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	890kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Broadcast from Orleans	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Melody Mirror
5:15 The Boston Hour	Frances music; chorus	"Songs by Carlotta"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Music for Play	Patrick's Synagogue	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Melody Mirror
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Skits; music; drama	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	Piano team
6:00 News; sportshots	Merry Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye": sketch	Male quartet; music	Boston Regulars	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Roske Carter, news	Sports comment; music	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"The Four of Us"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Music Box Review	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 This Is Mass.	News; commentator	Jimmy Allen: sketch	Dear Hudson's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Studio speaker	Mothers' Day songs	Stamp Jr. Review	The Lone Ranger:	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Folk Singers	"Musical Workshop"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 The Academy Three	Broadcast from Mosque	Lucille Manners, so-	Gov. Dummer Academy	Organ concert
8:15 Dr. sketch	Folk songs; music	prano; Reginald Quar-	Glee Club	Movie Preview
8:30 Whittemore Orch.	"Deep Valley" Days	tet; Frank Black's Orch.	Commentator	Air Mail Week talk
8:45 Comedy; soloist	Dramatic sketch	Frank Simon's Orch.	Air Mail Week talk	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel"	Charles Dant's Orch.	"Waltz Time": Frank	Jack Denard's Orchestra	"Front Page Drama"
9:15 review of "Ah,	Tim Healy and trio;	Munn; Herman's Or-	"The Johnson Family"	Organ and Salon
9:30 Pictures At Mar-	Mary Hollister, So-	chestra; Dramatic	Musical selections;	Sundown Gypsy Orch.
9:45 ble's"; music	prano; Phillips Ber-	Dramatic sketch	soloist; orchestra	Sandor's Gypsy Orch.
10:00 "Sodabop"	Ray Martin's Music	"Pigs Nights": sketch	Symphony Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 "Songshop"	Ray Martin's Music	"Pigs Nights": sketch	Symphony Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "Sodabop"	M. Schlaker's Orchestra	Hollywood Playhouse	"Curtain Time": drama	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45 Maxine Sullivan	M. Schlaker's Orchestra	Dorothy Thompson	tical selections; mu-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Tomorrow's Hop	Music Roundelay	News Service	sical orchestra	Red Norvo's Orchestra
11:15 America Dances	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	"Invitation to Waltz"	Red Norvo's Orchestra
11:30 Kentucky Colonels	Music As You Desire It	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Theater Digest	"Day's End": music
11:45 Dinner	Music As You Desire It	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Theater Digest	Hal Hope's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	890kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiles"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiles"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiles"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Mac and Moore	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes": music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Marjorie Mills	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and home news
9:15 Marjorie Mills	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Musical Moments"	Breakfast Club: popu-	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"	lar orch.; soloist	"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Aunt Harriet's	Sweethearts; songs	Amanda Snow, songs	"Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's Hour	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers: quartet	"Marriage Clinic"	Talk, Jacob S. List
10:30 Aunt Harriet's	"The Child Grows Up"	"Music Internationale":	To Be Announced	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Children's Hour	"Swing Serenade"	instrumental ensemble	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Conserv-	4-H Club program	Talk, Florence Hale	Massachusetts Festival	"Request Matinade"
11:15 atory of Music	Minute Men: quartet	Songs and talk	of Music	"Request Matinade"
11:30 Local speakers	Our Barn: children's	To Be Announced	U. S. Army Band, Capt.	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Local speakers	program	Serving the Consumer	D'Arcy, director	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Local speakers	News; musicale; Dance	Walter Kidder: organ;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Local speakers	Revue; stocks	violinist	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Local speakers	National Farm and	Rex Battle's Concert	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 News	Home Hour	Ensemble	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 The Goofs: Del,	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Jack, Bill, Ray	Home Hour	Earl Lawrence, songs	Elinor Sherry, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Buffalo Presents	Hawaiian music	The Hemingways	Lincoln University Glee	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
1:45 Buffalo Presents	Hawaiian music	"Three Girls and a Boy"	Club	Short Story Editor
2:00 Network speakers	Jean Ellington, songs	"Musical Roundup"	"Spotlight Revue"	Quakertown Varieties
2:15 Network speakers	Music: vocal quartet	"Musical Roundup"	"Spotlight Revue"	Quakertown Varieties
2:30 CBS dance music	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	"Campus Capers"	Sport reports	"Sweet and Hot"
2:45 CBS dance music	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	"Campus Capers"	Sport reports	"Sweet and Hot"
3:00 "Social Change and	Musical Arts Chorus	Golden Melodies: orches-	Boston Red Sox vs. St.	Saturday Jam Session
3:15 Higher Education"	Musical Arts Chorus	tra; vocalists	Louis baseball game	Sports reports
3:30 Spring Music Festi-	Ricardo and his orch.	"Swingology"	Boston Red Sox vs. St.	Organ Melodies
3:45 val	Ricardo and his orch.	"Swingology"	Louis baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Gertrude Lutzi and	Club Matinee	Stamp Collectors	Boston Red Sox vs. St.	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:15 John Sturgess	Club Matinee	Men's Quartet	Louis baseball game	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:30 Charles Paul, organ	Club Matinee	"Top Hatters"	Boston Red Sox vs. St.	Sports reports
4:45 Sport Highlights	Club Matinee	"Top Hatters"	Louis baseball game	Peter Slevin, tenor
5:00 The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra	Great Plays: Anderson's	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Network talk	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valley Forge"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Will McCune's Or.	Jimmy Richards' Orch.	Great Plays: Anderson's	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Will McCune's Or.	Dance Interlude	"Valley Forge"	Baseball School	Piano team
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Sport program	Dinner concert	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Musical Moments"	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Comment; music	To Be Announced	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Art Shaw's Orch.	Message of Israel	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Del Castillo	Message of Israel	garten	Bob Edge, "Outdoors"	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee	Commentator	Pancho's Orchestra	Echoes": songs; orch.
7:45 shop: drama	Jim's Question Bee	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 Saturday Night	"Melody Serenade"	"Twisting of the Rope":	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.;	Melody ensemble
8:15 Swing Session	"Melody Serenade"	comedy	Sylvia Froos; J. Shields	Dance Melodies
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	"John Keats, Human	La Conga Orchestra	Network program	"Four Aces": vocal
8:45 sketch; soloists	Being": sketch	Enrique Madriguera	Network program	"Four Aces": vocal
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	Al Roth's Orchestra	Network program	Classical Album
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Network program	Classical Album
9:30 Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits":	"Barnstormers": variety	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	"Barnstormers": variety	"Sweet Music"
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	"Design for Music"	National Broadcasting	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	"Design for Music"	Company Symphony	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Dance Melodies
10:30 orchestra	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Orchestra; Pierre	Bunny Berigan's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45 "Capital Opinion"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Monteux, conductor	Bunny Berigan's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Glen Miller's Or-	NBC Symphony Orch.	Jack Russell's Orchestra	Commentator
11:15 Osborne's Orch.	chestra	NBC Symphony Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Victor Nelson's Orch.
11:30 B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Happy Felton's Orch.
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Weather Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Happy Felton's Orch.

Sunday's Features

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City symphony orchestra; Jan Peerce, tenor; Henrietta Schumann, pianist.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling."

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key": NBC Symphony Orchestra. Walter Damrosch, conductor; Linton Wells, from Managua, Nicaragua.

2:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Vicente Gomez, guitarist.

3:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Pan-American Program: Cordell Hull; Foreign Ministers.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Radio Newsreel": news interviews.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Mickey Mouse Theater of the Air."

6:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Thirty Minutes in Hollywood": Amy Arnell; Dorothy McNulty; Norma Talmadge; trio; orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ), Popular Classics: Direction H. Leopold Spitalny.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Mary Livingstone; Andy Devine; orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; Feg Murray; Harriet Hilliard; Gladys George and Mischa Auer, guests.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; John Carter, tenor; Stroud Twins; guest artist.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: symphony orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Greenfield Village Choir.

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; piano duo; violinist; orchestra.

Littauer School To Stage Laying Of Cornerstone

Government and education will join hands with new firmness next Tuesday afternoon as Lucius N. Littauer, Harvard '78, of New York City, who gave $2,250,000 to found the Graduate School of Public Administration which bears his name at Harvard, lays the cornerstone of the new four-story granite-faced building now under construction for the school. More than 100 other dignitaries, including members of the Harvard Corporation and Board of Overseers, the Deans of Harvard, the Faculty and other members of the Graduate School of Public Administration, and members of the Visiting Committee of the Harvard Department of Government, will view the ceremony.

The building, which is the largest to be erected at Harvard since the Memorial Church in the Yard was completed in 1932, is located facing Harvard Square on the former site of the Hemenway Gymnasium.

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, will open the exercises at 4 o'clock, after which Prof. John H. Williams, dean of the new school, will make an address. Following this, Mr. Littauer will give a dedicatory speech and then will lay the cornerstone at the southeast corner of the new building. He will use a specially inscribed silver trowel for this purpose, Dr. Conant will bring the ceremonies to a close.

Ground Broken This Spring

Ground was broken early this spring for the building which is expected to be open for occupancy sometime during the next academic year. The structure, 254 feet long and 50 feet wide, will be of Georgian design, in harmony with most of the recent construction at Harvard. Plans provide for a library of 200,000 volumes with reading rooms, administration offices and stacks; an auditorium to seat 200 people; seminar rooms for small conferences; and offices for professors, consultants, and secretaries.

This morning Dean Williams announced that fifteen men, ten of them in the Federal Government service, have been chosen from over 200 applicants as recipients of the Littauer Fellowships for study and research on basic Governmental problems at the new school. An additional gift was recently made by Mr. Littauer to increase the number of these fellowships awarded.

Kelly Walks Out Of the Hearings

(Continued from Page 11)

Whereupon, Governor Hurley clamped down on all questionings from the Executive Council, stirring the Lieutenant Governor into the charge that the hearing was "prejudiced" and "tricky."

Approached in the corridors after his sudden exit from the hearing, Mr. Kelly declared that he had not been silenced by the Governor, that he would initiate new proceedings next Monday to clear his name of charges made by Dr. Williams. "His Excellency, the Governor," he said, "should hang his head in shame for his refusal to allow the elected Lieutenant Governor to question witnesses and Dr. Williams' counsel. This is dictatorship in its worst form."

After the hearings, the Governor stated that he had received no formal request from Drs. Williams to the effect that he would be willing to retire on half pay. He said that any one of the three charges against Dr. Williams was sufficient cause for removal.

BOSTON GARDEN
2 & 8 P.M.—Doors Open 1 & 7
LAST 2 DAYS
RINGLING BROS. AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
10,000 MARVELS including GARGANTUA THE GREAT, Largest Gorilla in Captivity
"NEPAL", Magnificent New Spectacle
Bring 'Em Back Alive FRANK BUCK
TERRELL JACOBS, The Lion King and Unprecedented Host of Circus Champions
Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
Center Box Seats $3, Plus Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Upper Balcony reserved 75c incl. Tax
Tickets at BOSTON GARDEN & FILENE'S

Amusements
BOSTON

Symphony Hall—COM 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor
Tickets at all prices 2 weeks in advance—25c, 50c, 75c, $1. No tax.
1st Sunday Pops May 8
Soloist—SANROMA—Piano

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
WELLESLEY HILLS
Thurs., Fri., Sat.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Deanna Durbin
"100 MEN AND A GIRL"
Frank Morgan, Flor. Rice, Rob't Young
"PARADISE FOR THREE"

NEW YORK CITY
"The two is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family.
BILTMORE
W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $2.
Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.
JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
IN
SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

COOK FAST
COOK BETTER
SAVE MONEY
Switch to ELECTRIC COOKING
Here's the amazing thing about modern electric ranges: now you can speed up your cooking and have more delicious meals at the same time. Improved high-speed cooking units produce cooking heat instantly. Accurate, automatic controls watch over cooking processes every second. You needn't think about your meal till it's ready to serve—and then how full of savor it is! For flavor-seal ovens retain natural nutritive meat and vegetable juices. To top it all, electric cooking is kind to your pocket-book. Switch to Electric Cooking now!
IT'S YOURS FOR ONLY 14¢ A DAY
(PAYABLE MONTHLY)
Model shown only $99.50
with your old stove
for limited time
Let us introduce you to Miss Patricia Green, 16, and her sister Deborah, 10, who live on Woodleigh Road, Dedham, Mass. Electric cooking is as utterly simple for them as for their mother, Mrs. Lawrence E. Green, who says: "We have a large family but cooking for them is easy and fast with our beautiful electric range. Even the youngest notices how perfectly delicious everything is. We wouldn't cook any other way."
Ten of the Modern Features
of the NEW WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC RANGE:
● One-piece porcelain top.
● Corox cooking units for speed!
● Delightful modern design.
● Handy 3-piece condiment set.
● Large storage compartment.
● Shaded top-lamp included.
● Large oven, at right height.
● High speed broiler, at fingertip level.
● Smart and distinctive hardware fixtures.
● Accurate Westinghouse heat regulator.
★NO DOWN PAYMENT (except your old range)
★VERY LIBERAL TERMS to Edison Service Customers
MODERNIZE ELECTRIFY your KITCHEN
AT YOUR EDISON SHOP AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

Commerce and Finance

Utilities' Operating Income in U. S. Up Only 1½ P. C. in 1937

Business and Industry

Fahey Says Banks Should Actively Seek Borrowers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Henry R. Kinsey, president of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., was re-elected president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at the closing session of the 1938 convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today. At the same time, Fred F. Lawrence, treasurer of the Maine Savings Bank, Portland, was named vice-president. Edmund P. Livingston, vice-president of the Union Dime Savings Bank, New York, was elected treasurer.

The meeting closed on an optimistic note, with Stewart McDonald, Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration, stressing that the United States could expect a better stabilized mortgage and realty market, in which savings institutions are vitally concerned, as a result of Government efforts to encourage the long-term amortized loan.

"On the inherent soundness of the single, steadily amortized mortgage, as opposed to a system of primary and secondary obligations, there can be no argument either from the standpoint of the borrower or the lender," he said.

Praising the mutual savings banks of America for their helpfulness in home-building and thrift, John H. Fahey, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, urged that savings institutions adopt a more aggressive business policy.

Enterprising mortgage lending institutions today should energetically go out after business in the interests of their savers as well as to help in solving the housing problem, he said. "They should seek good loans, and in doing so, educate the borrower as well as the public on good housing and sound lending.

"The day has passed when the mortgage lending institution can sit by and wait for borrowers to seek out its services. It must sell itself to the public more energetically than ever, and should not only stress the safeguards provided for those entrusting savings to its care, but also should arouse the interest of those families which ought to have homes or better homes, and can afford them safely."

Urging the Roosevelt Administration to combat the present slump by renouncing hostility toward the traditional profit system, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, formerly administrator of the National Recovery Administration, told bankers attending the annual dinner last night that if a friendly policy toward business were adopted, all economic indices would be pointing upward within 60 days and that the United States would be started toward prosperity "without a single rabbit being pulled from anybody's hat."

General Johnson emphasized the danger of inflation and destruction of saving inherent in the loose fiscal policies of the Administration. He suggested that every citizen interested in the welfare of the nation should bring constant pressure upon his representatives in Congress for the support of sound monetary measures.

Number of Mills In South Curtail; Some Plants Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Many mills here are closing, some of them for the entire month of May.

Ledbetter Manufacturing Co., yarn mill, closed entirely last week. The Entwistle Manufacturing Co.'s plants Nos. 1 and 3, and the Hannah Pickett Mills, plants Nos. 1 and 2, will remain closed all this week, and longer unless a change in conditions occurs. These four employ around 1800 workers.

Steele's Mills and both Pee Dee Manufacturing Co. plants will continue running three days, and will close the following week.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Drastic curtailment schedules for textile plants of this area have gone into effect. Six companies, operating 12 plants, went on three days every other week as compared with recent curtailed operations of three days each week. Also Beaumont and Martel mills, closed last week with future operating plans indefinite. Whitney Mills here closed for a month. The Cowpens Manufacturing Co. plant is closed indefinitely. Notices posted at Inman Mills show a further curtailed schedule of three days every other week. Inman has been running three days a week.

World Lead, Zinc Output Up Moderately in March

NEW YORK (AP)—Lead and zinc production increased moderately during March, in both the United States and the rest of the world. World refined lead output totaled 151,113 tons, against 146,951 in February, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported today. Domestic production rose to 35,129 tons in March from 33,555 tons the month before.

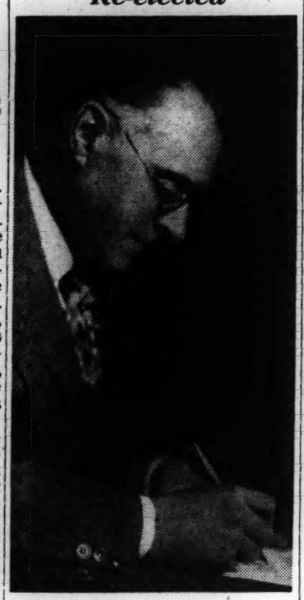
Lead stocks on April 1 advanced to 221,346 tons, compared with 216,070 tons a month earlier and 213,007 tons a year ago.

Zinc production throughout the world totaled 148,700 tons during March, against 140,542 in February. The latest figure was substantially lower than the 160,198-ton output of March, 1937. Production in this country was 43,399 against 41,146 in February.

Steel Tube Cartel Expanded

PARIS—The steel tube cartel has been reconstituted to include Poland and embrace gas, oil, boiler and locomotive tubes. Thus the causes of crumbling prices have been removed. New prices will take account of price declines already registered, since the cartel is not willing to impose an increase immediately.

Re-elected



© Bachrach

Henry R. Kinsey

President of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., Re-elected to Head the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks

Bankers Seeking Acceptable Loans, They Tell Jones

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Suggesting that Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, spoke for political consumption Wednesday when he advised the United States Chamber of Commerce that increased Government activities in the lending field might be necessary unless business were provided with easier money, Wall Street bankers denied today they were withholding credit from institutions in a position to borrow.

Loan officrs have scoured the highways for acceptable borrowers, but met with indifferent success because decreased economic activity has forced business to redeem its pledges rather than seek new loans, they said. With huge, idle funds available, they added, credit agencies would welcome no one more warmly just now than a client offering reasonable assurance of being able to meet his obligations.

Crowley Is for Caution

Attacked on the one hand by Mr. Jones for not lending more freely and admonished constantly on the other by Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, to exercise greater care in making loans and investments, bank officers stressed that two Washington agencies were working at cross-purposes, by making more bad loans, they could please Mr. Jones, but it would be impossible to do this without angering Mr. Crowley, whose requirements member banks of the insurance system are obliged to respect.

At the same time it was recalled that a condition statement of the Houston, Texas, bank in which Mr. Jones is heavily interested recently showed combined cash and government securities four times the amount of loans and discounts. This was held to indicate the Reconstruction Finance Corporation head had not solved the problem of finding more borrowers for his own institution.

Jones' Bank Very Liquid

Still other observers asked why Mr. Jones was so anxious for banks to loan funds without close regard for the safety of their depositors' money when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in recent months refused a loan to the Erie Railroad company on the grounds of insufficient collateral. Immediately afterwards the big transportation company went into receivership. In the conduct of the RFC and his own bank, Mr. Jones has the reputation of being a shrewd lender.

The Chamber of Commerce address scarcely aroused as much resentment as was stirred up by a similar observation by Mr. Jones before the American Bankers Association convention in 1933. Bankers on the whole seemed more discouraged and exasperated than hostile, but individuals were annoyed that public opinion regarding banks should be further confused by what they believed to be ill-considered statements of a high Government official.

"Banks cannot lend when customers won't borrow, and no one knows that better than Mr. Jones," one big Wall Street banker said.

Power Contracts With Two Cities Approved by TVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Wholesale power contracts with cities of Columbia, Tenn., and Aberdeen, Miss., have been approved by the board of directors of the TVA, according to John B. Blandford, TVA general manager.

The TVA now has a high tension transmission line to Columbia to serve the Monsanto Chemical Co.

Columbia is now served by the Tennessee Electric Power Co. and Aberdeen by the Mississippi Power Co. The authority, in co-operation with the local public agencies, is negotiating for acquisition of the facilities now used in serving these and other communities interested in distribution of TVA power.

Briggs Mfg. Plant Closed

DETROIT — Meldrum Avenus plant of Briggs Manufacturing Company halted operations this morning due to a labor dispute with UAW members. Around 900 employees are affected. Company and union officials had no comment.

Interest Rate Is Cut in France Due To Capital Inflow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The first fruits of the latest devaluation and pegging of the franc became apparent today as capital is being brought back into France, enabling the Government to begin reducing interest rates.

Buoyed up by a hugh influx of capital from abroad, estimated at nearly 10,000,000,000 francs already, the franc rose slowly but steadily from the minimum limit of 179 to the pound, fixed by the Government yesterday.

The stream of returning funds was apparently invested in French "Rentes" which enjoyed a mild boom and in Treasury bonds. Demand for the latter was so great that it was possible to lower interest on them from 4 to 3½ per cent.

If this massive current of incoming capital continues, the Government plan of financial recovery will be off to a good start, for that is based largely on coaxing back into service 40,000,000,000 francs of fugitive gold sent out of France in the past two or three years. Converted back into francs at the present rate, this truant capital would reach the tremendous total of nearly 90,000,000,000 francs.

Although it is of course, too early to draw any final conclusions, there certainly are signs that the confidence of French investors in the stability of the franc has been restored. Forward premiums of the franc have virtually disappeared for the first time in more than three years, indicating that speculation against the franc has ceased.

In fact, everything points to the probability that after two catastrophic devaluations, the third has "succeeded." That is to say, the current of the gold has been reversed and with it the general French financial outlook. Already there is talk in the financial circles of Paris of the conversion of public debt to lower interest rates—a move, which if successful, would go far towards balancing the budget, since more than half the total tax revenue is at present required for interest payments on national debt.

Realizing that the beneficial effects of this valuation and de facto stabilization of the franc would be lost if prices spurt upwards, the Government has acted to check unjustified price increases. Police have been sent around to record existing prices and to warn shopkeepers that profiteers will be prosecuted.

In the past two years it is pointed out that the franc has declined 110 per cent [in terms of foreign currencies] while prices during the same period have risen 55 per cent.

It is generally believed that the franc will now be allowed to rise gradually to approximately 175 to the pound or 35 to the dollar and that gold reserves will be revalued at about that rate. Legal stabilization is not expected until much later. At present the franc is linked primarily to the pound sterling rather than to the dollar.

Excess Reserves Off $140,000,000 In May 4 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal financing trimmed $140,000,000 off the nation's huge bank supply of lendable funds, reducing these excess reserves to $2,440,000,000 in the week ended May 4, the Federal Reserve Board said today.

Sale of $200,000,000 worth of Commodity Credit Corporation notes reduced money in circulation and consequently cut excess reserves. Excess reserves have been about doubled, however, in the last few weeks as the result of the Administration's new program of credit inflation and will continue to increase for several months as the Treasury spends the $1,400,000,000 credit it received from the desterilization of gold.

The board also reported that for the first time in five weeks the 12 Federal Reserve banks failed to conduct any stabilizing transactions in the Government securities market. When the new spending program was announced, Federal bond prices rose so fast, the Reserve System sold Government bonds to stabilize the market.

The board's statement showed that during the week ended May 4 member bank reserve balances decreased $157,000,000.

Auto Production Up Moderately in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports has estimated automobile production for the current week at 53,385 units, compared with 50,755 last week and with 141,275 this week a year ago.

The survey indicated an increase next week with a stepping up of operations in some plants.

Queensland Gold Output Shows Good Gain in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The value of gold production in Queensland for 1937 in Australian currency was £1,104,760, according to a report of the Under Secretary for Mines.

For the year under review 127,281 fine ounces of gold, valued at £540,656 (standard value) was won, as compared with 121,174 fine ounces valued at £514,717 in 1936 and 102,990 fine ounces valued at £437,473 in 1935.

Not only does the report show that the yield of gold showed a noteworthy increase, but base metals, too, played a prominent part in the economic regeneration of Queensland. The production of base metals, including coal, in 1937 was valued at £3,337,734, compared with £2,625,373 in 1936.

The search for oil continues, principally in the Central West portions of the State.

Power Concerns' Kilowatt-Hour Sales in 1937 Expand 10 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite an increase of $114,000,000 in operating revenues, the operating income of the private power companies in the United States last year showed a gain of only $5,000,000 or 1½ per cent above 1936, according to the annual statistical bulletin of the Edison Electric Institute. Gains in revenue, it was shown, were largely offset by increased operating costs and higher taxes. Taxes paid by power concerns were reported as increasing 60 per cent in the past five years.

The Institute, the Bulletin points out, will publish later this year a restatement of the 1937 statistical data on the basis of the new Federal Power Commission classification of sales to facilitate a comparison next year of 1938 operating data with 1937 data and to provide some connecting link between the data of the old series and the new.

In summarizing the statistics for the year 1937, the Bulletin states that sales of electricity approached one hundred billion kilowatt-hours. At the close of the year, the electric light and power industry was serving 27,163,987 ultimate customers of all classes, an increase of 958,108 customers or 3.7 per cent over the 26,205,879 customers served at the close of 1936. This is the largest increase in customers connected during any one year since 1929.

Power Sold Up 10 P. C.

During 1937, the industry sold 99,446,364,000 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 10.4 per cent over 1936. The revenue obtained for sales to all customers amounted to $2,180,787,600 as compared with $2,044,586,900 in 1936, an increase of $136,200,700, or 6.7 per cent.

Approximately 1,000,000 kilowatts of new capacity was added during 1937. At the close of 1937 the industry had 34,960,321 kilowatts of generating capacity compared with 34,260,071 kilowatts at the close of 1936, an increase of 2 per cent. During 1937 some 970,000 kilowatts of new capacity was installed and about 270,000 kilowatts of older or more obsolete equipment was retired, resulting in a net increase of 700,250 kilowatts for that year.

The total gross construction expenditures of the electric light and power industry, exclusive of Tennessee Valley Authority and other governmental direct operating undertakings, for which information is not available, amounted to $455,480,000 during 1937. This is somewhat less than the average yearly construction for the 17-year period from 1921 to date, but about 60 per cent greater than the $289,710,000 expended in 1936.

For the first time in several years, expenditures for generating facilities constituted a substantial proportion of the total amounting to $124,000,000, or about one-fourth. Sub-station and distribution system expenditures amounted to $252,000,000, as compared with $200,000,000 in 1936, much of this money going into new rural line extensions. Several new interconnecting transmission lines were built during 1937. The total expenditures for transmission was about $41,000,000 or double the 1936 figure.

Electric Appliances Big Factor

The rapid rise in use of electrical energy in the home which began shortly after the World War, and which has continued except for the lowest part of the depression in 1931-1933, received increased impetus in the last year through the more extensive use of home electric appliances. These appliances have rapidly gone into American farm and urban homes following the aggressive promotional activities of the industry in co-operation with dealers and manufacturers.

The electric light and power industry itself merchandises only about 16 per cent of the total volume of all appliances, as is shown by the fact that in 1936 the total volume of merchandise sales (exclusive of radio sets and tubes) amounted to $662,023,000 of which $103,291,000 was sold by electric light and power enterprises and $558,732,000 by other sales outlets.

"National promotional sales programs and the availability of improved appliances at prices within the purchasing power of more and more residential and farm customers have been the principal factors in bringing about the increased household use of electricity, with the accompanying lower average revenue per kilowatt-hour, during the past 10 or 15 years," the Bulletin concludes. "In this respect, the public acceptance of the electric refrigerator and radio has been the largest contributing factor.

"The average urban and non-farm home consumed 793 kilowatt-hours in 1937 as compared with 727 a year ago, an increase of 9.1 per cent. The average revenue per kilowatt-hour was 4.39 cents compared with 4.65 cents, or a reduction of 5.6 per cent. The average annual bill for the calendar year 1937 was $34.81 as compared with 33.81 a year ago. It is conservatively estimated that of the total bill of $34.81 approximately $6, or 17 per cent is paid to the Federal, state and local government in taxes."

Approximately a million and a quarter farms were being served at the end of the year. Average farm use in the non-irrigation areas now exceeds 1,000 kilowatt-hours annually, and the average annual farm bill for 1937 was $47.86.

Bankers Offer New Preferred Issue Of General Foods Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Offering of a new issue of 150,000 shares of General Foods Corporation $4.50 cumulative preferred stock at $101 a share is being made by a nation-wide banking group headed by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers, and including Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., the First Boston Corporation, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Smith, Barney & Co.

About $7,000,000 of the net proceeds to the company from the sale of the stock, estimated at $14,638,962, may be used for capital expenditures during 1938. Plans include the expenditure of $2,750,000 for the construction of a new coffee plant in the New York area to consolidate the processing of Maxwell House coffee now conducted at the company's Brooklyn plant with the processing of Sanka Coffee and Kaffee Hag; $1,750,000 for the manufacture of additional portable quick-freezing machines and the purchase of additional refrigerating cabinets; $2,500,000 for the construction of a new coffee research laboratory, a new corn mill, a plant in Newfoundland for the processing and quick freezing of fish, and miscellaneous additions and improvements to existing plants.

In addition, $850,000 will be used to complete payment for the Kaffee Hag business purchased in 1937 for about $1,785,000. The remainder of about $6,789,000 will be added to working capital to be available for general corporate purposes.

Other underwriters are Hayden, Stone & Co., W. E. Hutton & Co., Lazard Frères & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Glore, Forgan & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, Lee Higginson Corporation, J. and W. Seligman & Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Coffin & Burr, Inc., Kleinwort, Sons & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Wertheim & Co., Dean Witter & Co., Central Republic Company, Laurence M. Marks & Co., Lawrence Stern & Co., Inc., Spencer Trask & Co., Bacon, Whipple & Co., Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge & Co., Elworthy & Co., Jackson & Curtis, Otis & Co., Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, Shields & Co., G. H. Walker & Co., Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Straub Nominated to Head N. Y. Produce Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Robert F. Straub has been selected by the nominating committee of the New York Produce Exchange for president to succeed John McD. Murray, who will retire after serving two terms. Mr. Straub is completing his second term as vice-president.

Other nominations include Laurel Duval for vice-president, Clifford B. Merritt for re-election as treasurer, George Carmichael, John R. Collins, William B. Fritz, James Lovatelli, Howard E. Norris and Wilfred L. Wieland for the board of managers to serve two years. The election will be held on June 6.

Big Chicago Utility Plans to Register A $33,000,000 Issue

CHICAGO (AP) — Commonwealth Edison Company will file registration papers next week with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering $33,000,000 in first mortgage bonds to be offered publicly, and also a block of convertible debentures to be offered to stockholders at par. Details, it was said, will be considered at a directors' meeting Monday, May 9.

The amount of debentures to be offered at this time has not been finally determined but it was expected to be between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000. Proceeds of the bond financing will retire $30,000,000 in first mortgage gold 5s, the Series A, due July 1, 1953 and Series B due June 1, 1954.

The proposed issue was first announced April 23 when a stockholders' meeting for authorization was called for May 20. James Simpson, chairman of the board, at that time announced no definite program had been formulated and that further steps would depend upon money market conditions.

Engineering Awards 39 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday amounted to $36,322,000, again of 4 per cent over last week, but 39 per cent under the corresponding 1937 week, the Engineering News-Record reported.

The comparative table showed:

	Wk. ended Tues	Year ago
Private	$15,569,000	$26,274,000
State-Municipal	18,128,000	31,228,000
Federal	2,625,000	1,949,000
Total	$36,322,000	$59,451,000

Major construction awards for April amounted to $193,374,000, the highest weekly average volume for any April since 1931.

Stock Gains $728 a Share Over Previous Transaction

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—A sale of 10 shares of Coca-Cola International common stock was made in the stock exchange today at $976 a share. This was the first sale since Dec. 14, 1934, when the price was $314. The net change, making allowance for dividends paid in the meantime, was $728.75.

The company is a holding concern for stock of Coca-Cola Company, and is closely held by the management of the latter concern.

Coca-Cola International reported for the first quarter net income of $759,815 equal after dividend requirements on Class "A" stock to $3.16 a share compared with $762,437 or $3.17 a share for the first 1937 quarter.

Cleveland Employment Off

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Index of employment compiled by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce declined to 75.5 in April from 76.7 in March and 108.6 in April, 1937. The decline was due largely to layoffs by clothing manufacturers who are entering their slack season. Average hiring rate for common labor declined to 54 cents an hour from 54.2 cents in March.

C. of C. Demands Labor Act Repeal To Aid Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

Administration. It approved the reciprocal trade agreement program. It favored international currency stablization. On such a controversial subject as spending it refrained from definite commitment.

The fact remained that the session of the Chamber of Commerce concluded on the assumption that in general the methods employed by Government to reverse the economic depression which began in 1929 have been on the whole unsound, have failed to bring about recovery, and that there should now be a thorough overhauling of the approach to the problem, releasing business and private initiative for the new attempt.

New Study Urged

The first, and key resolution adopted by the Chamber of this point read as follows:

"Because efforts of Government and business for recovery from the disastrous depression of the last eight years have fallen short in their objectives, every consideration of public interst requires that governmental measures already taken be re-examined by Congress in the light of experience, in order that unnecessary regulations may be removed and additional measures taken directed to recovery. Such measures should free initiative in enterprises promoting employment.

"Increase in production and consumption is the only process through which the standard of living may again resume its upward course and a high standard be made more widespread. It is the course that will tend to higher wages for increasing numbers of workers.

"Such a national policy will raise revenues for the Government while reducing the burdens of taxation; it will open the way toward reduction in number of persons upon public payrolls and permit a reorganization of the executive branch of the Federal Government in the interest of economy and of more useful services from public employees; it will make possible an earlier balancing of the budget and the paying down of the national debt.

Business Ready to Aid

"The businessmen of the country continue ready and eager to utilize every opportunity to devote their best efforts to advance these purposes."

As had been expected, the Chamber took a strong and unanimous stand against the Wagner Act. A concession was made to a minority group within the Chamber by including a resolution on the subject of co-operation between employer and labor, to take some of the sting out of the attack on the Labor Act. The inserted resolution stated:

"We believe that management and labor should work together without recourse to the Federal Government on those things of common concern which fairly conserve their respective interests, promote industrial peace and stimulate employment on which the prosperity of the country depends."

Gesture to Labor

It served its purpose of a friendly gesture to labor in that it brought a comment from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Green interpreted it as "a change in the attitude of the employers toward organized labor, collective bargaining, and wage agreements." He added that if it could be "directed to its maximum usefulness, it would serve to overcome unemployment more than anything else anyone could do."

But while willing to make this friendly gesture to labor, the Chamber delivered its real opinion on what is viewed in most labor circles as the new charter of labor liberty with ungloved hands.

"The Labor Relations Act and its Administration exert influences working strongly against recovery," it said. "Recent action of the Labor Board is tantamount to public admission its proceedings have not been fair and impartial, and there has been ample demonstration the legislation has not fulfilled its stated purpose of lessening industrial disputes.

"We favor a thorough congressional investigation to determine whether the Act should be withdrawn entirely or whether amendments should be made. Whatever the disposition of this statute, we believe the prime consideration of the Federal Government should always be to maintain impartiality as between employer and employees, and as between different types of labor organizations.

Repeal Is Advocated

"We advocate repeal of the Act. If the Act is no to be wholly withdrawn, we urge that it be structurally amended. Amendments should include protection of employees against interference in any of their rights, including their rights of self-organization, whether the interference comes from employers, employees, or anyone else. Appropriate rights should be given to employers, and afforded protection. Definitions so clearly set forth that all parties concerned may readily and unmistakably understand their obligations and their rights should be an essential feature. All provisions should be restricted to matters properly subject to federal regulation.

"Any attempts, such as those contemplated by a pending bill, to provide double penalties in connection with the Labor Relations Act or to extend the application of that statute to recipients of Government contracts and all of those dealing with instrumentalities of the Government are not in the public interest and should not be passed."

George H. Davis, Kansas City businessman, was re-elected President of the Chamber, and John W. O'Leary of Chicago, was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

U. S., British Output of Coal Falls; That of Soviet Expands

GENEVA — A striking decline in the combined importance of the United States, Great Britain, France, Poland and Czechoslovakia as coal-producing nations, and an equally striking rise in the importance of the Soviet Union, Japan, China, Manchuria, India and South Africa is noted in a report on "The World Coal Industry" being prepared by the International Labor Office here.

The report, which will be submitted to the World Coal Conference when it meets in Geneva during the first fortnight in May, contains a statistical chart showing the development of the international structure of coal production, pre-war and post-war. The most noteworthy feature of the chart is the heavy fall during the post-war period in the relative importance of the United States and Great Britain as producers of coal.

U. S.-U. K. Outputs Off

It shows that whereas in 1909-13, these two countries furnished about two thirds of the world's coal output, in 1925-29 their contribution had fallen to about 60 per cent, and in 1936 to a little more than half.

"So far as Great Britain is concerned," says the report, "its fall in relative importance rekects a continued downward trend of tonnage mined, in the face of a world total which rose somewhat from 1909-13 to 1925-29 and fell only moderately between 1929 and 1936.

"In the case of the United States, its percentage share continued to contract because the tonnage mined rose somewhat less rapidly than for the world as a whole from 1909-13 to 1925-29, but fell more heavily than for the world as a whole between 1929 and 1936."

The report finds certain "complications" as regards Germany, owing to territorial readjustments. "If the coal output of the pre-war Empire is compared with that of the Third Reich as now territorially defined," it explains, "the total tonnage has fallen somewhat, as likewise her share of the world total. On the other hand, the mining districts which at present belong to Germany produce considerably more coal than they produced in the pre-war years; their percentage share of the world total is larger."

Soviet Output Expands

France, too, is cited as a special case, owing to territorial readjustments. Thus, while she produced somewhat more coal in 1936 than in 1913, and was responsible for slightly more of the world total in the later than in the earlier year; if the output of Alsace-Lorraine is added to the 1913 figures, or subtracted from that of 1936, the pre-war and post-war totals for France become practically identical and the variations in percentages of world output insignificant.

Poland and Czechoslovakia show increases between 1913 and 1929, but an absolute and relative decrease of output between 1929 and 1936.

Discussing the rise in relative importance of the Soviet Union, Japan, China, Manchuria, India and South Africa, the report points out that while, in 1909-13, the countries in this group supplied only about 7 per cent of the world tonnage, in 1925-29 they supplied 9.5 per cent and in 1936 over 17 per cent.

Where the Russian Empire mined 36,000,000 tons of coal in 1913, the Soviet Union mined 112,000,000 tons in 1936.

Over the same period, Japan raised its output of coal from 21,000,000 to 38,000,000 tons, China and Manchuria from 16,000,000 to 33,000,000, India from 17,000,000 to 23,000,000, and South Africa from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000.

Netherlands Has Big Gain

A significant rise in the production of another group of countries comprising Belgium, the Netherlands, the Latin-American States and certain succession States to the Austro-Hungarian Empire also is noted in the report. Particularly phenomenal, it says, has been the rise in the Netherlands from 2,000,000 tons in 1913 to about 13,000,000 tons in 1936.

As regards Australia and Canada, the report points out that the 1936 level of output was measureably below that of 1913. It adds that the relative world status also declined somewhat.

In addition to the varying force of cyclical fluctuations between the countries, the report says, the post-war changes in the international localization of coal output may be attributed to a number of changes. Among these it cites national divergencies with regard to: success in achieving economies in the utilization of coal; the displacement of coal by other fuels; the pursuit of policies of economic nationalism; shifts in the total structure of demand for the several types and grades of coal; and last, but not least, the spread of industrialism to new countries.

Asserting that the combined effects of the trends set up by these five factors "cannot be summed up in a single formula," the report finds that, on the whole, however, "it is permissible to speak of a tendency for coal mining to become decentralized internationally."

Exchange Members' Conduct in Whitney Case Being Weighed

NEW YORK (AP)—The business conduct committee of the New York Stock Exchange is examining testimony given at the Securities & Exchange Commission's hearing into the collapse of Richard Whitney & Co. to determine whether members other than Whitney may have violated exchange rules, it was learned at the exchange today.

A spokesman for the exchange said no action was immediately contemplated against any member. He pointed out that the record of the hearings was voluminous and would require considerable examination before it was decided whether any disciplinary action was called for.

Much of the testimony at the hearings in Washington and here was directed toward determining whether, and for how long, other members of the exchange might have been aware of the Whitney firm's insolvency.

Among those who testified on this point were J. P. Morgan and other partners in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Charles R. Gay, Whitney's successor as president of the exchange.

Sees Continuation Of U. G. I. Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Shareholders of the United Gas Improvement Company at their annual meeting were informed by John E. Zimmerman, president, that "if nothing unforeseen happens, the utility will be able to continue its present $1 dividend rate on the common stock to the close of the year.

Pointing out the fact that with U. G. I. holding over $2,000,000 shares of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey a reduction in the latter's dividend would effect the net income of United Gas, Mr. Zimmerman said:

"At the recent stockholders' meeting of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Thomas N. McCarter, president, informed shareholders that the effects of the depression and of taxation and reduced rates were such as to require a reduction in the dividend on the common stock of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. While no definite rate was set, a maximum and minimum limit was set of $2.40 to $2 a share annually, or 60 cents to 50 cents quarterly."

Mr. Zimmerman pointed out that "if Public Service common dividend for the balance of the year is at the minimum rate of $2 a share, or 50 cents a quarter, it will make a difference in the net income of United Gas of about $900,000 for the year."

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., has issued its pamphlet report for the 1937 calendar year. It shows consolidated net loss after all charges of $279,588 compared with net earnings after all charges, including surtax on undistributed profits, of $528,040 in 1936. The 1936 earnings were equal after preferred dividends to 92 cents a share on 366,779 shares of common stock.

Manufacturers Want Less 'Pump Priming,' More Encouragement

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers asserted Federal pump-priming to stimulate business would be futile "unless it is accompanied by Governmental policies that will permit business to accept the priming and go forward."

"Pouring public funds into pump-priming projects, no matter how freely," said a statement prepared by the Association's board of directors, "cannot provide permanent jobs and economic stability if private enterprise is not encouraged simultaneously to proceed and expand.

"On the other hand, if all possible encouragement is given to private enterprise, then little, if any, 'pump-priming' will be necessary.

"There is work to be done that will take up the slack in our employment, once the fetters which prevent business and industry from planning for the future are loosened."

The association's board proposed a seven-point program for revival of business activity. It included:

"Declaration by the Federal Government that it will not proceed in competition with private utilities and will refrain from practices which retard public utility expansion by discouraging investment and purchases.

"Revision of the Wagner Act so as to make it a workable instrument for curtailing labor disputes.

"Prompt solution of the underlying railroad problem.

"Avoidance of new Federal reform legislation that will result in a fresh period of uncertainty at a time when the nation should be concentrating upon making jobs."

March Hardware Sales Beat February Volume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK CITY, May 4—An average increase of 41.0 per cent in independent retail hardware store sales was shown in March by 1367 stores in 23 states, as compared with the volume for the same stores in February of this year, Hardware Age says, in its semi-monthly market summary. Reports from 21 stores in Montana indicate an average increase of 81.6 per cent.

Other high average percentages of improvement, comparing March, 1938, with figures for February, 1938, were: 127 stores in Wisconsin, 78.9 per cent; 5 stores in Wyoming, 73.8 per cent; 80 stores in Iowa, 77.8 per cent; Missouri, 86 stores, 73.1 per cent, and Kansas, 80 stores, 72.7 per cent. The lowest showing reported was for 26 stores in Alabama with an average increase of 8.9 per cent.

Hardware store volume for March, 1938, as compared with the same month in 1937 indicated an average decline of 11.9 per cent. Six of the 23 states reported increases, which ranged from 62.6 per cent for 5 stores in Wyoming to 2.6 per cent for 127 stores in Wisconsin. Declines varied from 0.6 per cent for 145 Illinois stores to an average of 35.9 for 5 stores in New Mexico.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,100,000
Previous day 687,230
1938 volume to date 80,854,004
1937 volume to date 197,474,455

Buying of Utility Shares Gives Lift To Stock Market

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Strong buying in utilities gave the stock market a broad rallying hoist today that put many issues up fractions to around 4 points.

The power group, along with rails and specialties, uncovered quiet support at the start, the former apparently responding to persistent reports "something good" was coming out of Washington for the long-beleaguered public service corporations.

Dealings were exceptionally slow until near the final hour when volume expanded briskly for an interval and the tape fell behind. Transfers for the session approximately 1,100,000.

Among the scant cheering overnight news items were the Chrysler earnings statement and dividend which came after the close yesterday and apparently surprised almost everybody in the financial sector. The stock opened 10 minutes late with a block of 2,000 shares, up a point. It subsequently yielded part of this. Some short covering, brokers said, accounted for the early run-up here, but the fact numerous "shorts" in this issue refused to run to cover was thought to have chilled buying sentiment to a certain extent.

Favored most of the day were Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, Public Service of N. J., American Water Works, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, U. S. Rubber, Standard Oil of N. J., Allied Chemical, Coca-Cola, Union Carbide and National Distillers.

Sluggish tendencies were exhibited by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, American Smelting, Westinghouse, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Goodyear and American Telephone.

Aiding utilities were further reports the Administration would make some conciliatory move toward the power and light companies during the next week or two.

Bonds Advance

Recovery in the bond market gathered force today and many corporate loans showed gains of fractions to more than a point in late trading. A few scored wider advances.

Bidding broadened out as numerous issues forged ahead to the highest prices of the April-May upswing from the early spring decline. U. S. Treasury issues lagged behind the main procession for small losses.

Giving impetus to the buying were hopes for better co-operation between government and business, particularly on settlement of utility problems, and indications of revival in the market for new financing.

Among gainers in the corporate list were Santa Fe general 4s, Great Northern 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Railway 4s, New York Central 5s and Consolidated Edison 3¼s.

Nickel Plate 6s maturing this year jumped more than 7 points at one time.

Top-grade rails particularly attracted active buying. Foreign loans were mixed and quiet.

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The curb market gained strength in late trading today although a handful of laggards showed minor losses.

Sherwin Williams had run up more than 4 points by the last hour. Another favorite, American Gas & Electric, jumped over 2, while advances elsewhere were confined to a range of fractions to a point. Outstanding on the advance were Aluminum Co., Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil and Northern States Power "A."

Moderate pressure cost Pittsburgh Plate Glass over a point.

Fractional losses were shown by Pan American Airways, Lake Shore and Creole Petroleum.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra or Reduced	Payable	Holders of Record
Empire Capital, A	5c	May 31	May 16
Irregular			
Albany & Vt RR	$1.50	May 16	Apr. 30
Resumed			
Chrysler Corp	50c	June 14	May 16
Final			
Italo-Arg Elec (American Shares	$5 9-10c	May 10	Apr. 30
Interim			
Bulolo Gold Dred	$1.50	May 21	May 19
Wis Hy-El 6% pf	$1.50	June 1	May 20
Reduced			
Archer-D-Midl'd	25c	June 1	May 21
Goodall Secur Corp	$1	May 2	Apr. 26
Ludlow Mfg Asso	$1.50	June 1	May 7
Regular			
Am Cap Cp pf	$1.37½	Q June 1	May 14
Bankers National Investor Corp (Del)	2c	May 25	May 13
Do A	8c	May 25	May 13
Do B	8c	May 25	May 13
Bankers National Inv. Cp (Del)	60c pf 15c	Q May 25	May 13
Cen Ohio L & P	$6 pf	$1.50 Q June 1	May 20
Coca-Cola Intl	$3.88	July 1	June 11
Do A	$3	S July 1	June 11
Dayton P&L pf	$1.12½	Q June 1	May 20
Emp Capital Cp, A	10c	Q May 31	May 16
Finest T&R pf	$1.50	Q June 1	May 15
Gen Accept 8% pf	30c	Q May 16	May 5
Do $1.50 pf	37½c	Q May 16	May 5
General Outdoor Adv pf	$1.50	Q May 23	May 16
Lansion M'type Mch	$1	May 20	May 10
Matson Nav Co	25c	Q May 15	May 10
Metal & Thermit Cp	$1	Q June 10	June 1
Middlesex Watr Co	75c	Q May 25	May 6
Ohio Pwr Co pf	$1.50	Q June 1	May 9
P S of Col 7% pf	$8 1-3c	M June 1	May 14
Do 6% pf	50c	M June 1	May 14
Do 5% pf	41 2-3c	M June 1	May 14
Repub Nat Gs Co	10c	May 5	Apr. 30
Royalty Inc sh,A	.0057c	May 25	Apr. 30
Saco-Lowell Shops, conv pf	25c	Q May 14	May 6
Do B conv pf	25c	Q May 14	May 6
Sterling Prod, Inc	95c	Q June 1	May 16
Suffolk R E Tr	25c	Q May 2	Apr. 1
Toledo Ed 7½ pf	$8 1-3c	M June 1	May 16
Do 6% pf	50c	M June 1	May 16
Do 5% pf	41 2-3c	M June 1	May 16
West Jersey & Seashore RR 6% spec gtd	$1.50	S June 1	May 14

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on May 4: Receipts $93,344,453; expenditures $136,347,686; balance $2,809,812,211; customs receipts for the month $2,627,052. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $5,187,264,106; expenditures, $6,454,776,828, including $1,766,687,681 o. emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $1,267,512,722; gross debt, $37,463,707,393, a decrease of $47,645,470 below the previous day; gold assets $12,869,723,043.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Copper steady, electrolytic spot 10.00; export 9.69. Tin steady; spot and nearby 37.60; forward 37.65. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.50-55; East St. Louis 4.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward ....5. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, and wolframite unchanged.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	42	42	42	M'y 5
52	31⅝	Acme Steel (2)	2	34	31⅝	31⅝	Apr 29
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	11	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅝
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	20	20	20	+ ¾
2¼	1⅝	Advance Rumely	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	25	45⅞	44¼	45⅞	+2⅜
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	6	1⅛	1	1	M'y 5
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	9	8½	9	+ ½
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	4	8	7¼	8	+ ½
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	4	10⅛	10	10	Apr 28
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	1	15	15	15	+ ½
9⅝	4½	Allen Industries	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 2
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	8	145	142½	145	+3¼
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	2	8	8	8	Apr 29
14⅜	8⅜	Allied Mills	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	7	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+2⅛
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	55	42½	40⅛	42½	+2¼
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13	13	13	+1
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 5
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	4	64¼	63	64¼	+1¼
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	1	56	56	56	
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	16	15	13¾	15	+1¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	3	31¾	30¼	31¾	+1
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	87	85¾	86¾	+1
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	161½	161½	161½	— ⅜
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	4	19	18⅝	19	+1
50	27	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	15	9⅞	9	9⅞	+1⅜
12	9¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	9½	9¼	9¼	Apr 28
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 5
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	17	17	17	M'y 2
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	36	35⅞	36	
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	45	1¾	1½	1½	M'y 3
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr 26
7⅞	4½	Am International	11	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
23½	12⅝	Am Locomotive	14	18⅛	16¾	18⅛	+1⅝
96½	92½	Am Locomot pf	2	94½	94½	94½	M'y 5
14½	10	Am M & Pdy (.40e)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3½	3½	3½	
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	6	31½	30¾	31½	+ ⅞
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	M'y 4
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	176	5½	5	5½	+ ½
40½	19	Am P & L $6pf(1¼k)	37	32½	28¼	32½	+4½
33	16½	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	32	28½	25¼	28½	+3½
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S (.60)	35	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅝
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	10	16¾	16	16¾	+ ½
78	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	2	69½	69½	69½	M' 5
20½	15⅜	Am Safety Razor (2)	1	17	17	17	M'y 2
14¼	7⅜	Am Seating	1	10	10	10	M'y 4
56¾	28½	Am Smelt & R(1¼e)	29	40	37	39⅝	+2⅛
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	115½	115½	115½	M'y 3
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	50	49½	50	+2½
34¾	18⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	19	21¼	20	21¼	+1¼
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	M'y 3
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr 28
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	31	130⅞	126¾	130⅞	+2¾
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	69¾	69½	69¾	— ¼
73	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	72	70¾	72	
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	139½	139	139½	+1
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	127	9¾	8⅝	9½	+1¼
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	M'y 4
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4½	4¼	4½	M'y 5
35¾	23⅝	Am Wool pf	1	31¾	31½	31½	+ ¾
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	8	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30⅝	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¾e)	154	29⅛	27⅛	28⅞	+1⅜
50	29	Anacon W & C	2	35	34¼	35	+1
18	10¾	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	2	15¾	15½	15¾	M'y 5
19	10	Andes Copper	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 26
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 29
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	23	23	23	—1
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	M'y 3
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	3	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	34⅛	34½	34½	M'y 4
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork	5	30	29½	30	
7⅝	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	4	7¼	7	7¼	M'y 5
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	1	3¼	3⅜	3¼	+ ⅛
8¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
69	53	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	55	55	55	Apr 23
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 8
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	M'y 4
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2e)	24	29½	27	29¼	+2⅜
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	2	45	42⅜	45	+2¼
27⅜	14	Atl Coast Line(1½e)	17	19½	17½	19½	+2¼
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 3
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	10	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	7	106¼	106	106¼	M'y 5
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp	1	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	M'y 5
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	5	5½	5½	5½	Apr 29
6	3	Auburn Auto	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 4
3¼	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr 29
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
B							
10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	19	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	26	6¼	5½	6¼	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	9	7¼	6⅜	7¼	+ ⅞
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 21
19	12⅜	Barber Asphalt	8	16½	15¾	16½	— ¼
10½	5	Barker Bros	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	47	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅞
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	1	12	12	12	Apr 20
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	M'y 4
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
104¾	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	100	100	100	Apr 26
8⅝	3¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr 25
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	8	12	11⅝	12	+1
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	2	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	1	31⅛	31¼	31¼	— ⅞
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	92	49	45⅞	48½	+2¼
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 5
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	87½	87½	87½	M' 5
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y 5
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	4	13½	13¼	13½	
15⅛	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	8	12⅜	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	34	27	26	27	+ ¾
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	20⅛	20½	20⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Borden Co (.70e)	8	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
28½	19½	Borg-Warner	12	21½	20¾	21⅛	— ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear(½e)	1	16	16	16	M' 2
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	5	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	18	19	18½	19	+ ⅝
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	3	24⅞	24½	24½	Apr 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	M'y 5
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 28
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	7	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	17	17	14½	17	+2½
41	32	Brown Shoe (3)	1	32	32	32	Apr 28
10	5½	Br'swick-Balke	2	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ¾
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	5	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅝
6⅞	3¼	Budd Mfg	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'y 5
20	13¼	Bullard Co (⅓e)	2	17	17	17	
32½	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	21½	21	21½	
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	7	8	8	8	M'y 5
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	4	15½	15¼	15½	M'y 5
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	2	2	2	M'y 4
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	6½	6½	6½	M'y 4
8⅜	5¾	Butler Bros	6	6	5¾	6	
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 4
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅜
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 5
C							
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1⅓a)	3	21	20	20	
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1½	1½	1½	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	8	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ½
15¾	9⅜	Campbell Wyant	6	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	19	15⅜	14½	15¾	+ ⅝
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	30	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅜
36	21	Cannon Mills (1e)	2	26	25½	26	+ ⅞
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr 22
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3½	3½	3½	
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	17	82	79½	82	+1¾
55½	29⅜	Caterpillar Trac (1e)	15	43½	41¼	43½	+1½
104	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	104	104	104	M'y 2
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	8	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	5	17⅞	17½	17½	M'y 2
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	2	23	23	23	M'y 5
4½	2	Cent Foundry	1	3	3	3	
11	7	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	Apr 26
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	5	5	M'y 3
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr 28
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pasco(2e)	3	36	34½	35¾	+1¼
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	3	18	18	18	M'y 4
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio(1½e)	9	29	27½	28⅞	+ ⅞
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	M'y 3
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	2	34	34¼	34	+1
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	½	½	Aor 11
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 3
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	
4¾	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2½	2¼	2¼	Apr 28
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Chi Great W pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
14	8¼	Chi Mail Or	2	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¾
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 5
1½	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1	1	1	M'y 5
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	8	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¾
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	M'y 5
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 2
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 28
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Apr 27
12¾	8	Chi Yellow Cab (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr 29
16¾	12	Chicka Cot O (½e)	1	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	M'y 5
57	3¼	Childs Co	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
63½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp	276	45⅝	41⅞	45½	+3¾
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	M'y 5
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	5	5½	5½	5½	Apr 29
6	3	Auburn Auto	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 4
3¼	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr 29
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
B							
10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	19	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	26	6¼	5½	6¼	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	9	7¼	6⅜	7¼	+ ⅞
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 21
19	12⅜	Barber Asphalt	8	16½	15¾	16½	— ¼
10½	5	Barker Bros	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	47	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅞
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	1	12	12	12	Apr 20
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	M'y 4
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
104¾	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	100	100	100	Apr 26
8⅝	3¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr 25
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	8	12	11⅝	12	+1
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	2	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	1	31⅛	31¼	31¼	— ⅞
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	92	49	45⅞	48½	+2¼
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 5
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	87½	87½	87½	M' 5
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y 5
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	4	13½	13¼	13½	
15⅛	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	8	12⅜	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	34	27	26	27	+ ¾
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	20⅛	20½	20⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Borden Co (.70e)	8	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
28½	19½	Borg-Warner	12	21½	20¾	21⅛	— ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear(½e)	1	16	16	16	M' 2
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	5	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	18	19	18½	19	+ ⅝
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	3	24⅞	24½	24½	Apr 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	M'y 5
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 28
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	7	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	17	17	14½	17	+2½
41	32	Brown Shoe (3)	1	32	32	32	Apr 28
10	5½	Br'swick-Balke	2	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ¾
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	5	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅝
6⅞	3¼	Budd Mfg	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'y 5
20	13¼	Bullard Co (⅓e)	2	17	17	17	
32½	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	21½	21	21½	
9½	6¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Chrysler Net 48c Share in Quarter; Pays 50c Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chrysler Corp. declared a 50-cent dividend yesterday despite a slump in sales and decline in earnings which brought the net operating profits to around 28 cents a share for the first quarter of the year. The dividend which is the first ordered this year, is payable June 4 to stock of record May 18.

Net profit of the company and its subsidiaries for the first quarter of 1938, including a non-recurring profit of $862,314, or nearly 20 cents a share, received from the sale of 60,000 shares of Commercial Credit Co., was $2,109,970, equal to 48 cents a share.

These figures compared with a net profit of $10,914,303 for the first quarter of 1937, equal to $2.51 a share, and with a dividend of $2 ordered at the second-quarter meeting of the directors a year ago.

Chrysler Corporation's profit in all of 1937 was $50,729,212, or $11.66 a share, and it paid $10 in dividends, compared with $14.25 earned and $12 paid in 1936.

Sale Drop 51 P. C.

Sales in the quarter totaled $88,585,855, a decrease of 51.5 per cent from sales of $183,207,346 in the 1937 quarter, which included a strike period, and 40.3 per cent under the first quarter of 1936, when sales were $148,463,736. Passenger cars and trucks sold in the first quarter of 1938 numbered 122,028 units, a decrease of 56.5 per cent.

Cost of sales was $77,037,587 for the quarter, compared with $156,130,596 in the 1937 period, a decline of 50.6 per cent, and with $123,566,911 in the first quarter of 1936, a decline of 37.6 per cent.

Costs and expenses in the 1939 quarter included $2,740,949 for depreciation and amortization, a decline of 57.2 per cent from the $6,403,717 provided a year before and a drop of 37.3 per cent from the $4,368,485 charged in the 1936 quarter. Federal, State and foreign income and excess-profit taxes and surtax on undistributed profits required $1,242,028 for the 1938 quarter, compared with $3,225,735 a year before, a decline of 61.5 per cent, and with $2,492,051 two years before, a reduction of 50.2 per cent.

Working Capital Higher

Interest, dividends and miscellaneous income for the 1938 quarter totaled $1,008,084, compared with $293,073 for the 1937 period and $192,233 for rthe 1936 period.

Inventories on March 31, after a reserve of $1,853,791, totaled $39,124,290, compared with $50,132,862 at the year-end, while notes and accounts receivable, after a reserve of $79,352, were $7,571,954, against $6,546,367 at Dec. 31. Marketable securities, at cost, were reduced from $12,916,198 to $1,923,302 in consequence of the sale of the Commercial Credit stock. Drafts against car shipments were $7,821,888, against $7,736,207.

Cash rose $26,900,000 to $62,294,141, compared with $35,397,378 at Dec. 31, and total current assets were $6,700,000 higher at $119,435,775, against $112,729,012 at Dec. 31. Current liabilities were $40,323,340, against $38,674,195, with the result that net working assets rose $5,057,617 in the first quarter of 1938.

Mexico Fixes Peso At 3.95 to Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The exchange rate of the peso has been fixed for the balance of the month at three pesos, 95 centavos to the dollar by the Ministry of Finance, in the first stabilizing move which the Mexican government has made since the peso began to fluctuate following suspension of silver purchases by United States. The new rate shows the lowering of the peso as compared with the previous rate of three pesos, 60 centavos to the dollar, but is considerably higher than the current market quotation, which was around 4.33 since Saturday.

Since imports have been virtually suspended due to fluctuation of the currency and to the present depressed economic conditions and high tariffs, it is expected the stabilizing move on the part of the government will help partially to revive trade.

New Financing Up Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing for the week amounted to $31,992,000, compared with $10,848,540 the previous week and $64,216,733 the corresponding week last year, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Co. showed.

Included in the week's new issues was $15,418,000 in preferred stock of General Foods Corporation.

The comparative table showed:

	This Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$16,319,000	$11,718,175
Miscellaneous	255,000	130,000
Stock	15,418,000	1,078,558
Industrial	.....	2,300,000
Public utility	.....	42,500,000
Railroad	.....	6,490,000
Total	31,992,000	64,216,733

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.79¾	.80¼	.79	.80	+.00⅛
July	.78⅝	.78⅝	.77⅞	.78½	
Sept.	.79⅛	.79⅝	.78⅝	.78¼	
Corn					
May	.57½	.58	.57½	.57¾	+.00¼
July	.58⅛	.58½	.58⅛	.58⅞	+.00⅛
Sept.	.59¾	.59⅞	.59½	.59¾	
Oats					
May	.28¼	.28⅛	.28	.28⅛	+.00⅛
July	.26⅞	.27	.26⅞	.27	+.00⅛
Rye					
May	.59⅛	.59⅛	.59⅛	.59⅛	—.00½
July	.57½	.57⅝	.57¼	.57⅝	—.00⅛

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., Boston)

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	76.5	76.1	76.4	76.2b
October	77.1	76.5	77.1	
December	77.5	77.0	77.1b	77.0
March	77.5	77.0	77.0b	77.0b

b Bid. Sales 80 lots. Spot price 80.5, unchanged.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	107.20	107.20	107.20
1 3¼ '41	108	108	108
1 3⅜s '47-'43 reg	109.28	109.28	109.28
4 3½s '45-'43	109.8	109.8	109.8
10 3½s '46 '44	109.8	109.7	109.8
2 4s '54-'44	114	113.30	114
1 2⅜s '47-'45	105.26	105.26	105.26
28 2½s '45	105.8	105.8	105.8
1 3s '48 '46	107.10	107.10	107.10
5 3½s '49-'46	107.28	107.26	107.26
22 2½s '48 '48	103.11	103.10	103.10
1 2½s '53-'49	101.13	101.13	101.13
2 3⅜s '54-'51	103	103	103
1 3s '55-'51	105.29	105.29	105.29
2 3s '55-'51 reg	105.26	105.26	105.26
17 2⅞s '60-'55	103.30	103.25	103.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47-'42	105.18	105.16	105.16
5 3¼s '64-'44	105.22	105.22	105.22
2 3s '49-'44	105.12	105.11	105.11

Home Owners' Loan

1 Adams Exj 4¼ '46 st	99	99	99
1 Alleghany 5s '44	60¾	60¾	60¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Adams Exp 4¼s '46 cst	99	99	99
1 Alleghany 5s '44	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Alleghany 5s '49	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	103½	103½	103½
15 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105½	105½	105½
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	103	103
7 Am Ice 6½s '53	113¼	113¼	113¼
13 Am T & T 3¼s '66	102½	101⅞	101⅞
25 Am T & T 3¼s '61	102	102	102
25 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104⅞	104¾	104¾
3 Arm Del 4s '57	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Arm Del 4s '55	94½	94½	94½
18 AT & SF 4s '95	104⅞	103½	104⅞
4 AT & SF 4s '95 reg	101	101	101
10 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	87	85¾	87
50 AT & SF cv 4½s '48	99⅜	98¾	99⅜
4 AT & SF T Sh L 4s'58	105	105	105
7 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	103½	103½	103½
2 Atl Knox & Nov 5s '46	108	108	108
2 Atl & Birm 4s '33	16	16	16
3 A C Line 3½s '52	76¾	76¾	76¾
5 ACL clt 4s '52	54½	54½	54½
3 A C Line 4½s '64	55	55	55
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	21½	21½	21½
1 Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	16	16	16
2 B & O rfg 6s '95	22	22	22
1 B & O 1st 5s '48	48¾	48¾	48¾
7 B & O rfg 5s '95	20½	20¼	20¼
27 B & O 5s '96 F	20	20	20
44 B & O cv 4½s '60	17	16⅝	16⅞
3 B & O 4s '48	44½	44½	44½
10 B & O 5s S W '50	30½	29⅞	30⅛
2 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	127¼	127¼	127¼
1 Beth Stl 4½s '65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
9 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96⅜	96¼	96¼
90 Beth Stl 3½s '52	89	88½	89
5 Boston & Me 5s '67	31½	31½	31½
1 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	28½	28½	28½
4 Boston & Me 5s '55	32½	32½	32½
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105⅜	105	105⅜
1 Bkly Mf 1st 4½s '66	41½	41	41½
7 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	61½	61	61½
15 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105¼	105	105¼
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	68	67½	67⅝
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	83¼	83¼	83¼
4 Buf R & P 4½s '57	22½	22	22
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	45	45	45
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '60	90	90	90
1 Can Sou 5s '62	85	85	85
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
3 Can Nor 6½s'46	124½	124	124½
1 Can Pac 5s '43	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
10 Can Pac 5s '54	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Can Pac 4½s'48	97½	97½	97½
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	91¼	91	91
5 Can Pac 4s perp	79½	79½	79½
1 Can Hud G&EF 5½s'55	108½	108½	108½
7 Cen Il E&G 5s'51	99½	99	99½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75	75	75
6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	27¾	27	27¾
4 Certain-td 5½s'48	59½	59½	59½
2 Champion Pa 5¼s'50	96	96	96
9 C & Ohio cn 5s'39	103⅞	103¾	103¾
7 C&O 4½s'92	114½	114	114⅜
1 C&O 3½s '96D	92¼	92	92
3 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	107	107	107
3 Chi & Alton 3s'49	17	17	17
2 CB&Q 4½s'77	81½	81½	81½
10 CB&Q gen 4s'58	96½	96	96½
19 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
2 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	10½	10½	10½
4 Chi & Erie 5s'82	55	55	55
10 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	8¼	8¼	8¼
9CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	3	3
5 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	22½	22½	22½
23 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	22½	22¼	22½
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8	8	8
5 Chi & NW 4s'87	14	14	14
6 C R I & P 4s'88	16	15¼	16
17 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	107½	106⅞	107½
7 CRI & P 4s'88 ct	14½	14½	14½
15 CRI & P rfg 4s .34 ct	5½	5½	5½
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	104¼	104	104¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4s'5 2	86½	86½	86½
3 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	105	105	105
1 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 CCC&StL 4½s'77	52	52	52
5 CCC&StL Cairo 4s'39	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
7 CC&StL gen 4s'93	65½	64½	64½
2 lev Cl Iron 4¾s''50	105½	105½	105½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	87½	87½	87½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	85	85	85
6 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	75½	75½	75½
1 Col F&I 5s '70	40¼	40¼	40¼
38 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	88¼	87¾	88¼
1 Col & So 4½s'80	36½	36½	36½
23 Colmbia G 5s 1961	88¼	87½	88¼
20 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107⅞	107	107⅛
14 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	99	98⅜	99
11 Com'l Cred 3¾s '42	102	101¾	101¾
3 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
24 Comwith Ed 4s '81	108	107⅜	107⅜
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
19 Con Edis 3¼s'46	102¾	102½	102¾
6 Con Edis ½s'56	101½	101½	101½
22 Con Edis 3½s'58	101¼	101	101¼
14 Consum Pow 3½s '70	104½	104¼	104¼
9 Consum Pow 3½s'65	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105	101¾	103¾
2 Container Cor 6s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	34¾	34⅜	34⅝
3 Det Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
8 Det T Tun 4½s '61	95	94	94
10 Fairbanks M 4s 56	99	99	99
7 Fond J&G 4s 82 ct	1½	1	1
7 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	104¼	104	104¼
5 Gen Mot A 3¼s'45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	42½	42½	42½
14 Goodrich 4¼s 56	95½	95	95½
4 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	104⅝	104½	104⅝
13 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	91	90	91
3 Gt Nor 6s '73	80	80	80
11 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	75	75	75
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	100¼	100¼	100¼
26 Gt Nor 4 a46 G	89	87½	89
2 Gt Nor 4½s 46 H	78¼	78¼	78¼
20 Gulf St Util 4½s 46	103	103	103
5 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	61	60	61
2 Hudson Coal 5s62A	22	22	22
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	42¾	42¾	42¾
6 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15	15	15
11 Ill Bell Tel 4½s 70 B	110¼	110	110¼
4 Ill Cen 4½s 66	30⅞	30½	30½
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	42½	42½	42½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	35	35	35
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	46½	46½	46½
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	77½	77½	77½
19 Int Hydro El 6s '44	66¾	66	66¼
6 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	36¼	36	36
2 Int Paper 6s '55	79½	79	79½
7 Int Paper 5s '47	88¾	88	88
4 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87¾	87½	87½
16 Int T&T 4½s '52	57¾	57⅜	57¾
22 Int T&T 5s '55	61¼	60½	61
18 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	96¼	96	96½
2 K C South 5s '50	58½	58½	58½
6 K C South 3s '50	64¾	64¾	64¾
3 K C Term 4s '60	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
6 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	99	99	99
4 Lac Gas 5½s'53	54¾	53¾	54¾
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	82	82	82
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	88	88	88
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20¼	20	20¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	19½	19½	19½
6 Loews 3½s'46	99½	99⅜	99⅜
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	71	71	71
3 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	89½	89¼	89¼
1 Louis & N 4½s '40	101	101	101
52 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	78	77	77
15 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90	21	20⅞	21
7 Manhat Ry 4s'60ct	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
8 McKesRobb 3¼s'50	100½	100	100
9 Mead Corp 6s'45A	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Met Ed 4½s'68	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 MilEl Ry&L 5s'61B	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	101	101	101
8 MSP&SSM 5½s'78	65½	65	65⅜
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	11	11	11
5 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	36	35½	36
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	59	59	59
70 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	16¾	17
40 Mo Pac 5s '77 G	17	17	17
7 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	17	17	17
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
13 MonWPaPbSv4½s '66	102½	102	102½
8 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	93½	93	93½
3 Nassau El 4s'51	21	21	21
55 Nat Dairy 4¼s'51 ww	99¼	99	99¼
18 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Newark Gas 5s'48	119	119	119
2 NJPw&L 4½s'60	107	106	106
14 NOPuSv 5s '52 A	98½	96	98
7 NOPbSv 5s '55 B	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 NOrlTerm 4s '52	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 NOTex&M 5s '35 A	25	25	25
37 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52	50¾	52
9 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47⅞	47	47⅞
22 NYC cn 4s '98	60½	59½	60½
17 NYC 3¾s '46	64¾	64½	64¾
39 NYC 3½s '52	61	59¾	60¼
27 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	47¾	47¼	47¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83¾	83¾	83¾
14 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	62½	55	61
15 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	44	42¾	44
17 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	39½	37¾	39½
5 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	65	65	65
4 NY Edis 3¼s '65	105	105	105
1 NY Edis 3¼s '66	104½	104½	104½
1 NY Greenwd L 5s '46	21	21	21
2 YNH&H cit 6s '40	20½	20½	20½
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	15½	15½	15½
1 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 NY&R Gas 5s '51 A	72	72	72
1 NY St&W rfg 5s '37	8	8	8
1 Republic Steel 5½s 'a 54	103½	103½	103½
8 Republic Steel 4½s'61	81¾	81½	81¾
9 Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	96	96	96
1 Rutland Can 4s '49 st	7	7	7
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 StLIM&SMSR&G '33	43	43	43
2 St L S F 4½s'78	9	9	9
1 StLSF 4½s'78 ct sf	7½	7½	7½
10 St L S F 4s '50 A	10	10	10
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
10 St L SW 5s '52	16¾	16¾	16¾
10 St L SW rfg 5s '90	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 StPM&M Pac 4s '40	98½	98½	98½
5 StPaulUnDep 5s '72	111	111	111
8 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	110½	110¼	110½
5 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7	7	7
5 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5	5	5
2 Sea-AlPla 6s '35 A ct	3	3	3
24 Shell Un 3½s '51	102	101¾	101¾
3 Skelly Oil 4s '51	102½	102½	102½
10 Socony Vc Oil 3½s '50	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
7 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	104⅝	104¼	104¼
12 So Cal Gas 4s 65	108¼	108	108
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	98¾	98¼	98⅛
1 Sou Pac 4½s 68	41	41	41
23 Sou Pac 4½s 81'	40½	40	40
14 So Pac 4½s 69	40½	40¼	40⅜
1 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67½	67½	67½
2 So Pac cit 4s 49	42¾	42½	42½
3 So Pac 3½s 46	53¾	53¾	53¾
14 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	51⅝	51½	51½
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	84	84	84
10 South Ry cn 5s 94	58½	58½	58½
6 South Ry gen 4s 56	31	31	31
5 Sou Ry 4s&6cC 56	79½	79	79½
5 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110	110	110
1 S W Gas &El 4s 60	103½	103½	103½
12 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	102½	102	102½
2 Studebaker 6s cv 45	57½	57½	57½
1 Ten Cop&Cn 6s 44	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
7 Tex El Pow 5s 47 A	89½	89	89
2 Texark Ft Sm5½s50	70	70	70
4 Tex Corp 3½s 51	106⅛	106	106
4 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	72	71	77
5 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	77	77	77
1 Third Av 4s 60	28¾	28¾	28¾
10 TideW Aso O 3½s52	102½	102½	102½
2 T St L & W 4s 50	50	50	50
1 Tri Continent 5s 53	103½	103½	103½
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112½	112½	112½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109½	109¼	109¼
9 Un2Pac rfg 4s 2008	102	102	102
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	91½	91½	91½
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	79	79	79
1 UnRys Stl 4s 34	20½	20½	20½
25 U S Rub 5s 47	105	105	105
19-32	19-32	19-32	
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	91	88¾	91
4 Vanadium 5s 41	81¼	81¼	81¼
18 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
1 Warren Bros.6s '41	31¼	31¼	31¼
8 West Md. 4s '52	80¼	79½	80¼
2 West Pac 1st 5s '46	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1 Western Un 5s '51	57½	57½	57½
2 Western Un 5s '60	57¾	57½	57¾
3 Wh & L E 4s 49	107	107	107
9 Youngst S&T 4s '61	98¾	98½	98¾

Foreign Bonds

4 Antioquia 7s '45	8	8	8
1 Antioquia 7s '45D	8	8	8
9 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	81	80¾	80¾
3 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	81¼	80¾	80¾
1 Argentine 4½s '71	90½	90½	90½
2 Australia 5s '55	105½	105½	105½
2 Australia 4½s '56	101	101	101
24 Belgium 7s '55	112	111½	111½
2 Brazil 8s '41	16½	16¼	16½
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	14½	14¼	14½
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	13¾	13¾	13¾
7 Brisbane 6s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
21 Buen A 4½s 4⅞s '77	55⅜	55	55¾
1 Buen A 4½s 4½sAug'76	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
2 Canada 5s '52	112¼	112¼	112¼
5 Canada 4s '60	109½	109½	109½
16 Canada 3s '67	97½	97¼	97¼
2 Canada 2½s '45	101¼	101¼	101⅜
10 Canada 2¾s '44	101¼	101¼	101⅜
1 Chile 6s '60	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	17¾	17¾	17¾
4 Chile 6s '63	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Cologne 6½s '50	20½	20½	20½
8 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	15½	15½	15½
3 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	15½	15½	15½
16 Copenhag 5s '52	96¼	95¾	96¼
9 Copenhag 4½s '53	93⅜	93½	93⅝
1 Cuba 5½s '45	69	69	69
3 Denmark 6s '42	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Fram I Dev7½s '42	104	25-32	25-32
2 French 7½s '41	100½	100¼	100¼
1 GerCAg Bk 6s38Apr	31	30⅝	31
1 GerCAgrBk6s60Jul	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Ger Govt 5½s65unst	23	23	23
2 Ger Govt 7s '49	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
2 Haiti 6s '52	77	77	77
8 Japan 6½s '54	71¾	71¾	71¾
8 Italy 7s 1951	79¾	79¾	79¾
16 Japan 5½s '65	57⅞	57	57
33 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝
5 Medellin Mun 6½s54	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Mex 6s am ass'd	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Milan City 6½s '52	62¾	62	62¾
2 Montevideo 6s '59	37½	37½	37½
10 N Sou Wales 5s'58	102¼	102¼	102½
2 Norway 6s '44	105½	105½	105½
4 Norway 4½s'56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Norway 4½s '65	101¾	101½	101½
1 Norway 4s '63	100½	100½	100½
15 Orient Dev 6s'53	55⅞	55¾	55⅞
7 Orient Dev 5½s'58	50½	50	50
3 Par Orl RR 5½s'53	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
13 Pernambuco 7s '47	7¼	7¼	7¼
28 Peru 1st 6s '60	9	8¾	9
15 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9	8¾	9
8 Poland 8s '50	54	52½	53½
3 Poland 7s '47	72	72	72
3 Poland 6s '40	54	53	54
3 Prussia 6s '52	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
19 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	8	7½	7¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	10	10	10
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s'47	9	9	9
5 Rio Gr do Sul 6s'68	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
7 Roumania Inst 7s'59	21½	21¼	21½
1 Sao Paul City 8s'52	8¾	8¾	8¾
15 Sao Paul City6½s'57	8½	8½	8½
1 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	34½	34½	34½
3 Serbs Cts 8s 62	30	29⅞	29⅞
3 Serbs Cts 8s '62	28	28	28
4 Siemen&Hal 6½s'51	75½	75½	75½
1 Tokyo City 5½s '61	53	53	53
34 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	56	55	55
1 Uruguay 6s '60	42½	42½	42½
3 Uruguay 4s4¼s4½s '79	41½	41	41½
12 Yokohama 6s '61	56	55¾	55¾

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 3,126,000; previous day, 5,256,400, week ago, 5,000,500; year ago, 10,390,000; two years ago, 7,156,000; Jan. 1

Supreme Court Reverses Stand; Restores State Court Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Harry J. Tompkins, an obscure citizen of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the eminent Mr. Justice Story (1779-1845), and the late Mr. Justice Holmes, and the swiftly evolving majority of the present highest tribunal, are all wrapped up in the week's most impressive Supreme Court post-mortem.

But running them a close second is the post-mortem furnished by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, on his own Kansas City stockyards case, which the Court decided last week along with the complicated but probably historic Tompkins case, referred to above.

First take the Tompkins case, which was rescued this week from obscurity by Arthur Krock of the New York Times, no less than eight days after the decision was handed down. He said that "it wipes out a Federal judicial record of almost a hundred years and re-establishes the sovereignty of state courts in the broad areas of general laws which they occupied before the Supreme Court laid down what Mr. Brandeis calls 'the oft-challenged doctrine of Swift v. Tyson.'"

Mr. Justice Butler and Mr. Justice McReynolds vigorously dissented from the ruling in the Tompkins case, which would seem to indicate that the decision of the majority was on the progressive side. The precedent in Swift vs. Tyson was established by Mr. Justice Story, in 1842. It gave the Federal courts power in the field of general law to declare rules of decision which, it is averred, Congress would have no constitutional power to enact as statutes. It permitted citizens to escape from the laws of one state, into Federal courts.

Now, through the circumstance of the modest Tompkins (who, walking on the Erie tracks one dark night, was injured by a passing freight train) the Supreme Court has declared that State laws must be respected. The decision restores the jurisdiction of State Courts in a field which Federal Courts had invaded for a century.

These considerations did not prevail in the Kansas City stockyards case, in which the papers said "Wallace Rebuked." There, the issue turned on methods of operations of the Government's quasi-judicial agencies, and wide repercussions have already been effected by the decision. So far so good.

But Secretary Wallace comes forth to say that he was not rebuked. On the contrary, the law in question was enacted in 1921; the case in question was prepared before the present Administration came into office, and Secretary Wallace acted on the advice of the outgoing Solicitor of the Department; the practice condemned by the Court was abandoned by order of Secretary Wallace on Sept. 14, 1936.

When the case first came to his attention, the Administration had been in power just 20 days. But the proceedings had been dragging along since April 7, 1930. This was an eight-year case. And Secretary Wallace concludes:

"The Court in its action has not in any way been condemning any New Deal activity. Neither has it destroyed the validity of the Packers and Stockyards Act as it was passed in 1921. It has merely affirmed that the procedure which we ourselves 18 months ago had recognized as sound and just is the proper procedure. The Supreme Court has not rebuked the New Deal. It has merely advocated as necessary a procedure which was not followed by the Old Deal but which had been followed by the New Deal for more than a year before the Supreme Court handed down its decision."

Probably Secretary Wallace should have told Mr. Justice Black—the New Deal's first appointee to the Supreme bench—that the decision was really in approbation of the Administration. For Mr. Justice Black, alone on the tribunal, dissented.

Social Act Yet to Materially Reduce Almshouse Population

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 5—An important function of the Social Security Act as projected by its early advocates—the supplanting of the poorhouse—has not yet begun to take effect in any important degree. A survey recently made by the Social Security Board shows that only in a few states has there been any marked reduction in the almshouse population since the initiation of the still youthful public assistance program.

The Act was specifically drawn up so that the monthly assistance checks would not be accorded to persons in these institutions; in order to be eligible they would have to move elsewhere.

In half a dozen states—Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, West Virginia, Minnesota and Colorado—an aggressive poorhouse closing policy has produced results, and many millions of dollars have been paid out to the aged needy; but in most states the population of these institutions has not declined and in some it has even increased slightly.

Generally, the people who live in poorhouses are staying there and social security money is going to others who have never before received public aid. Thousands who would never consent to go to the county poorhouse and would have been loath to go on direct relief are accepting public assistance today.

Change in View

Many look on social security as did one Alabama man who exclaimed when he received his first monthly assistance check after leaving the almshouse, "I's so happy I don't have to live on charity any longer."

Every state but Virginia now has a plan for giving public assistance to the needy aged. More than $30,000,000 a month is now paid out under this section of the act which is separate from that setting up the regular old-age pensions system for workers who will get a monthly allowance when they reach 65 whether they are in need or not. Assistance to the needy varies from $4.53 a month in Mississippi to $39.99 in Colorado. The average for the nation is $19.50.

The board's survey revealed that the character of the nation's poorhouse population is changing rapidly though its numbers are not decreasing to any great extent. The poorhouse is becoming more and more the home of the mentally and physically incapacitated.

Most of the states indicated in their replies that the majority of persons 65 or more cared for in almshouses require institutional care and cannot be removed. Moreover, they emphasize that persons of 65 or over comprise only a fraction of the almshouse population. Providing another kind of care for the aged group, they say, merely makes more room in the poorhouse for other destitute or handicapped persons.

Twelve of the 30 states reporting to the board said they had closed at least one almshouse since 1935.

Alabama, which has closed 48 of its 61 almshouses in less than three years, has shown that it can be done once state officials are insistent.

Welfare experts favor substitution of home care for institutions because it is more economical and makes possible individualized treatment of the needs of those who have become public charges. Experience has proved that the same amount of county funds expended for institutional care will provide assistance in family homes to a much larger number of needy people.

Homes of Their Own

Some of those removed from almshouses are established in homes of their own. Others go to live with relatives. Board is secured for some in the homes of unrelated persons and still others are committed to state institutions.

The task of aiding dependent persons in various county institutions in making satisfactory arrangements for their care elsewhere is not an easy one for county departments of public welfare but with patience and tact, it can be done sucessfully.

President Cruises Off Haitian Coast

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt cruised aboard the U. S. S. Philadelphia today for Caicos Bank, 90 miles north of Haiti, after a three-hour stop off San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he received and dispatched mail.

The Philadelphia and the destroyer Fanning, escort vessel, dropped anchors at 6:30 a. m., in 23 fathoms about 1,000 yards from Morro Castle, historic Spanish fortress guarding the entrance to San Juan Harbor. The run was from Sombrero Island, east of the Virgin Islands.

The next leg of the journey back to Charleston, where the President is due Saturday or Sunday, was started at 9:45 a. m.

Caicos Passage, a fishing spot the President has visited twice before, will be reached about 7 a. m. tomorrow. "The President plans to spend the day there tomorrow," the message said, adding: "Last night the President attended movies on the afterdeck. Preceding the movies the whole outfit, officers, crew, and party joined in a community sing."

New York Votes May Relief Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—New York City's unemployed today can be sure of receiving relief throughout May, following an appropriation of $9,144,000 voted by the Board of Estimate at a special session May 2. The grant is about $600,000 below the April relief cost, William Hodson, Welfare Commissioner, said, adding that a reduction was to be expected with the advent of warm weather.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

WOMEN, sell Lleeds Full Fashioned, fully guaranteed hosiery direct to the consumer; good profits for agents. Leeds Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., 29 Wellington Street, Clifton, N. J.

BOOKS

PERSONAL service of books supplementary school work fitted to grade level of children. Agents for Associated Authors Books, and Expression Company Books covering Choral Speaking. Call or send for folders. RUTH PARKER SCHOOL SERVICE, IRV. 6325. 333 N. Layman Ave., 5600 East, Indianapolis, Ind.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Experienced cataloguer for college library; permanent full time position; Christian Scientist preferred; kindly give education and experience in first letter and enclose photograph or snapshot. Box P-12, 1975 Railway Exchange Bldg.

HOUSES FOR SALE

COUNTRY ESTATE—For sale: 36 miles north of Boston; 28 acres, modern, 8-room bungalow; quiet, secluded, beautiful location; suitable for summer or year round home; may be seen daily. Albert A. Stevens, Hay St., Newbury. Mass. Tel. 954-J. Newburyport.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH. Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art, music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services $18 week up. Brewster, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce locally our line of "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions and practical sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 182, Chicago

YARN

KNITTING YARNS
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HANLEY & CO., FORGE VILLAGE, MASS.
Telephone Westford 119-2

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Sublet 3½ rooms; cross ventilation, 3 exposures, new building; in beautiful Fleetwood section, convenient transportation, 27 minutes N. Y. C. Telephone Oakwood 4286.

N. Y. C.—Sublet until Sept. 15; beautifully furnished one-room apartment; pantry, hotel service, ideal for two. Hotel Beacon (1612).

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 45 West 87 Street—Two spacious rooms, kitchen, fireplace, 4 closets; quiet, convenient, near park. Bly. Schuyler 4-3600.

N.Y.C., BRONX, 4522 Richardson Ave.—2½ sunny rooms, private house, near 238th St. Lexington Ave. Station. Tel. Fairbanks 4-2351.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SALTAIRE-FIRE ISLAND, L. I., N. Y.—5-room furnished cottage, ocean front, bath, fireplace, screened porches, fine beach, restricted community; season $300. NEvins 8-0957 (Bklyn., N. Y.)

BRIDGTON, Maine, Moose Pond—7-room cottage, furnished; fireplace, electric lights, baths; beach, boat; by season, adults. Address MRS. LILLIE B. WHEELER, 63 Florence Avenue, Melrose, Mass.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y., 251 W. Lena Ave.—Private home for rest and study; walking distance to church and village.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable

FLOWERS

FOR SALE at Eagle Hill Farm, Bournedale, Massachusetts. Hardy Phlox, large clumps, color unknown, $1.50 the dozen; hardy chrysanthemums, white, large clumps, $1.50 the dozen.

RHODODENDRONS and Azaleas $1.00, American Arbor Vitae 90c, Canada Hemlock $1.50; Complete Landscape Service, West View Gardens, 958 Mass. Ave., Lexington, Mass., Tel. Lex. 0341.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Pear
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL
JACKSON CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3632

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971

GIFT SHOPS

LEXINGTON, (MASS.) ARTCRAFT SHOP
Gifts in Hand-Wrought
Aluminum and Copper
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HAIRDRESSERS

Permanents and all forms of beauty service in pleasant, quiet shop. Thorough attention.
MABEL'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
8 Winter St., Boston, Rm. 1010 HAN. 5646

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CURY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Baldwin 6155.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

THE MISSES PARKER
42 Ashland St., Arlington Heights, Mass. Home for rest and study, experienced care if needed; permanent home. Phone Arl. 0312.

Sunny Hours

A Home Meeting the Individual Need
Established 1932—ALBERTA C. FIELDER
Tel. Verona 8-5547 VERONA, N. J.

HOUSES FURNISHED

AUBURNDALE, MASS., 49 Grove St.—Beautifully furnished 9-room home to let 4 months or longer; near transportation. W. Newton 1031.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Good location, 10 room, 2 family house with garage; lot 50x100; price for immediate sale $4000; would accept $2500 down and arrangements could be made for balance; there is no mortgage on this place; may I show it to you? Write I. E. Whitney, owner, 58 Maple Heights, West Springfield, Mass.

HANOVER, MASS. — Commuting distance of Boston, charming old colonial with all old features, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, oil burner, G. E. kitchen; reduced to $10,500 for immediate sale; would consider renting. R. A. CARTER, Washington St., Hanover, Mass. Tel. Hanover 106.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping; at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch. Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

OFFICES TO LET

SUBLET—Office-apartment, apartment, office equipped. Reasonable. Before four daily or write M. L. Runbeck, 38 Clearway St., Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

SOMERSET CO., N. J. — 100-acre estate; large Colonial residence overlooking golf course; paying guests invited; gentlemen preferred. Write Box H-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANOS FOR SALE

SLIGHTLY USED, standard make, grands, uprights, spinet type; reasonable. ERNEST DAVIS, 158 W. 56th St., opp. Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

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PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-8147.

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ROSLYN, Long Island — Character house, ten rooms, two baths, springs, pond, $12,000; others; summer rentals. Stringham. Tel. Roslyn 118.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 1384 Commonwealth Ave.—Large, attractive, well furnished front room, next bath; private family. Baynard, ASP. 2820.

FOR RENT—desirable quiet room with fireplace, overlooking the Fenway; 3 blocks from The Mother Church; reasonable rates. Tel. COM. 5517.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; 5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 357 West 55th (Apt. 6-H)—Large sunny outside room, cool, southern exposure; unusual transportation; near church; kitchen privileges.

N.Y.C., Claremont Ave, 200 (Apt. 62)—Large, bright, single bedroom; $5.00; close Riverside; all transportation. Evenings, MO. 2-2654.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (Apt. 4-N)—Attractively furnished single, double, private bath optional; kitchen privilege; moderate, homelike. Su. 7-7625.

N. Y. C., 251 W. 95th St.—Nicely furnished studio rooms, running water, tasty home cooked meals optional. Mrs. Pomeroy. Riv. 9-9377.

N. Y. C., 25 W. 76th St.—Two large rooms, beautifully furnished; cross ventilation, kitchen, bath; moderate rent. Blackstone. SUS. 7-0784.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES REPRESENTATIVE
40, energetic, adaptable, seeks new connection. Seven years steel specialties to foremost industrial concerns, Hardware Jobbers (Eastern States). Five years Beverages, Ice Cream and Confectionery, wholesale and retail trades (Greater N. Y.) Three years Food Store and Kitchen Equipment, Westchester county; prefer selling tangible products, any locality, own car. Write Box W 28. Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate, 32, successful traveling salesman, industrious, honest, reliable, with experience in management and production; desires opportunity to settle down with reputable firm. Write Box R-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

INTELLIGENT married man (42), good appearance, reliable, seeks connection where he can be of service—office or sales; 22 years' textile office experience; calculating machine expert; inventory and sales analysis specialty. Write Box Z-4, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Mass., 17 Winchester St.—Available May 1: one or two rooms with private bath; large piazzas, lawns and shade trees; excellent meals; conveyance to services. Lon 9054

BROOKLINE, Mass., 9 Centre St.—A very nice furnished room with hot and cold water, near bath; four windows, morning sun; excellent food, parking space and exceptional location. Asp. 2905.

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271 Mass. Ave., near Westland Ave. (Boston). Expert Workmanship. Hat Cleaning.

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ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOVERNESS — Refined, experienced, desires position to children; drives car. BUtterfield 8-6045. Write Box B-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.D.

EXECUTIVE hotel housekeeper wishes permanent position as housekeeper-companion to gentleman or lady where help is kept; highest references; country preferred. Write Box R-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-companion, experienced, able to manage home; go anywhere. Tennessee 0671. MR—1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Penna.

EXPERIENCED nursery governess seeks position to a small child; excellent references. Box W-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSERY GOVERNESS — French speaking, capable, experienced; charge child three years up; references. SUS. 7-7570; Wildermuth (Room 3-W).

VERSATILE WOMAN with executive experience offers services in recreational business or institutional field. Summer work considered. Write Box R-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, experienced stenographer, rapid typist, selling ability; conscientious worker. Write Box B-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED lady desires position as companion; drives car, go anywhere. REHAN, c/o Lebish, 708 W. 192nd St., N.Y.C., Apt. 2-K.

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SUMMER BOARD

CAPE COD, Linger-Longer-by-the-Sea — Directly on the Bay; excellent food, luxurious rooms, warm bathing, private sandy beach; reasonable rates. For reservations write East Brewster, Mass. Eleanor Gleason, Prop.

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SUMMER HOMES

FOR SALE. Amowalk, Westchester, N. Y.—3-room summer cottage and garage; beautiful location; lake frontage; $2700. Phone Wadsworth 8-4888, evenings.

WOODSTOCK, Ulster County, N. Y.—Bungalow, modern conveniences, two bedrooms, living room, study, kitchen, bath; season rental $300. ZUE McCLARY.

SUMMER RENTAL

ATTRACTIVE old house in Marblehead, Mass. Near Harbor, 6 rooms, old fireplaces, all improvements; summer or year. Immediate possession. 786-R.

ENJOY your spring vacation or weekends on our Colonial farm; orchards, fields, woods at their loveliest; conveniently furn. apt., fireplace, screened porch. D. W. Ladd, Epping, New Hampshire.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

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AWNINGS, shades, Venetian Blinds, screens; repairing, summer furniture; Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Fram 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

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Shares in May Series Now on Sale
699 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3780

FLOWERS
A GIFT FOR MOTHER
Arl. 3090—3091
G. O. ANDERSON
901 Mass. Avenue, Arlington
Mystic 0600, 242 High St., Medford
Flowers Telegraphed Everywwhere

BELMONT

Coal—N. E. Coke—Fuel Oils
Foreign Coals and Fireplace Wood
Marcy Bros. & Co., Inc.
395 CONCORD AVE BELMONT 1200
80 TRAPELO ROAD BELMONT 1500
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Commercial and Social
STATIONERY
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Unusual Greeting Cards
LITTLE BUILDING STATIONERY SHOP
HELEN J. KEYES
80 BOYLSTON ST., 2nd Floor

Boston's Original
Harper Method
Shop
2 Park Sq., cor. Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. for Appointment
DEVonshire 7462
Shampooing, Manicuring, Facial and Harper Permanent

BOSTON—Dorchester

MOVING STORING
STEVES SERVICES SATISFY
PACKING SHIPPING
NOBLE R. STEVES
Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
ALbet 2400

BOSTON—Hyde Park

Flowers for Mother's Day
Potted Plants
Corsages Cut Flowers
Geo. B. Anderson Co.
942 Hyde Park Ave. Hy Pk 1930

HYDE PARK FLORIST
984 HYDE PARK AVE. H P 2430
Choose flowers for MOTHER'S DAY

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
Parkway 0272

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time
E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Aprons
Gowns Towels
Federal National Linen Service Co
Tel. 1310
HIGhlands 7330 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

BRAINTREE

Braintree Service Station
H. C. MYERS, Mgr.
Stedman Ave. and Elm St.
SHELL
GOODYEAR TIRES
EXIDE BATTERIES
GAS, OILS, LUBRICATION
Tel. Bra. 0863

SMITH MOTORS
11 VINTON AVENUE
BRAINTREE, MASS.
Sales and Service
Irving H. Smith, Prop. Tel. Bra. 1820

BROCKTON

Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
BROCKTON, MASS.
Now Showing
SPRING DISPLAY
of Gliders and Other Porch Furniture reasonably priced.
Ralph & Ruth Baker
610 MAIN STREET

Quality Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Storey & Co
NEW PRINT DRESSES 16.95
PORTER'S
See Our
SPRING DISPLAY
of Women's and Misses' Coats, Suits, Dresses, Millinery, Shoes, Hosiery
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
FISHING TACKLE
Headquarters in Plymouth County
More than 75 types of Reels, 80 types of Rods, 150 types of Lines. Salt or Fresh Water
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1783

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus ..... $ 590,000
Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
Gowns at Brookline
1391 BEACON ST.
BEACON 2092
Handbags and Hosiery at Newton
433 Centre St. C. N. 4914-M

LADD'S (ESSO) STATION
HAROLD J. LADD, Mgr.
Your Handy Esso Station
Prompt, Courteous Service
LON. 8442
720 WASHINGTON ST.
At Washington Square

H. ODABASHIAN & CO.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC RUGS
Washed Repaired Stored
Strictly Hand Work
1428 Beacon St. Tel. ASPinwall 7268

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard St. ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
Sales and Service
First-Class Garage and Service for Your Car
S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
639 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill
LONgwood 0321—0322

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE
(Continued)

Flowers
for every occasion
Telegraphed Anywhere
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
103 WASHINGTON STREET
Frederick C. Carreiro Telephone
Francis G. Carreiro Bea. 6000

BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
Our fur storage service gives your furs the care they deserve. 2% of valuation.
CALL
ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant, 374 Boylston St.

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M
9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

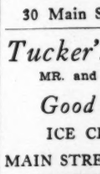
AIR-LIGHT STETSON HATS for Men
$5, $6, $7.50
Harvard Co-Operative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

Mother's Day
Assortment of Chocolates
Especially Wrapped,
50c to $1.00
Edwin R. Sage Co.
TRO 2211

A Gift of Flowers for
Mother's Day
Members F. T. D.
Brattle Sq. Florist
29 Brattle St. Tro. 9839

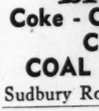
Summer Furniture
New Complete Line
At Special Introductory Prices
ANDERSON-RUFLE CO.
30 DUNSTER ST., HARVARD SQ.
Telephone TROwbridge 3344
Visit our conveniently located show room

Ford
See the New 1938 Ford Now on Display
1937 Convertible Sedan. Very low mileage. Finish black. New-car guarantee. $695. See Mr. Briggs
Harvard Automobile Co.
1239 MASS. AVE. TRO. 9460



COLBURN—Jeweler
14 Boylston Street Tro. 5343
Harvard Square
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing
Hamilton, Elgin, and Waltham Watches
BEADS RESTRUNG

Larvex—Garment Bags
Naphthalene Balls and Flakes
Expello—Sentry Products
Russell R. Cameron
HARDWARE—PLUMBING
26 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 6760



Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

Smörgåsbord
has come to Cambridge
at the
OSLO
51 Brattle St., Cambridge
LUNCH 35c-55c—DINNER 55c-85c
Elsie H. A. VIRGIN

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Quality and Service
30 Main Street Concord 1000

Tucker's Coffee House
MR. and MRS. F. W. TUCKER
Good Things to Eat
ICE CREAM — CANDY
MAIN STREET CONCORD

'blue coal'
Coke - Cleercoal - Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

DEDHAM
Custom Laundry
Our Aim Is to Please You With Prompt and Efficient Service.
Work Called For and Delivered in All Towns and Cities Within a Radius of Fifteen Miles.
Circulars on Request
125 East Street Ph. Ded. 0108

The Best Place to Eat in Town
MARSHALL'S
559 HIGH STREET
Home Food
QUIET, COURTEOUS SERVICE
Luncheon Served from 11-2:30 P. M.
Evening Meal Served from 5-8 P. M.
Prices Ranging from 25c to 75c
Sunday Dinner from 12-2:30 P. M. 50c-75c

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM—Westwood

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

EAST MILTON

"Fine Furniture for Less"
We Sell "SPRING AIR" BEDDING
Made by WELLS & CO. of Boston
ROBERT H. STEARNS
Furniture Company
180 OLD COLONY AVE., WOLLASTON
DELIVERIES ANYWHERE

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
61st Birthday Sale
May 4 thru May 14

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Vogue Beauty Salon
Experienced in all phases of beauty culture
17 PRICHARD STREET TEL. 2820

BUILD, REPAIR NOW
Get your Free Copy of Webbers Catalogue
Monthly Payments as low as $5.00
The WEBBER LUMBER & SUPPLY Company

Everything for the Home, Car and Garden—at Sears Low Prices
Sears Roebuck & Co.
MAIN STREET

BROOKS'
"Restaurant Unusual"
Special Dinners and a la carte
497 Main Street Open Every Day

F. A. Lane Company
We wish to show you our Royal Worsted and Smart Gaberdine Suits
Feature Prices $22 and $29.50
Light Felt Hat $2.95 and $3.50

FRAMINGHAM

PLANTS
Tomatoes, Peppers, Cabbage, Celery
Pansies, Snaps, Asters, Zinnias
THORPE FARM
122 Walnut St., Natick Tel. 425

Special Greeting Cards
Summer Stationery
BATES STATIONERY STORE
Irving Square

WALK-OVER SHOES
41 Hollis Street
Warren E. Henderson

Entrust the care of your hair only to
Skilled Hands
We are equipped to give the MOST MODERN machine or machineless Permanents
Harper Method Shop
129 CONCORD STREET TEL. 4601

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

Mother's Day Flowers
Claude S. Shannon
Florist
Potted Plants and Cut Flowers for All Occasions
12 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. 2013

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

MITCHELL'S
SPORTSWEAR SHOP
for
SUMMER SUN and FUN TOGS

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under The Red Tile Roof"
Green and Drewett
7-11 KENOZA AVENUE TEL. 5310
NOW IS THE TIME to have YOUR CAR SIMONIZED and a thorough SPRING CHECK-UP.

For a Few Days Only
Our Entire Stock of
McGregor Sports Sweaters
Slip-on Model
$2.29
Usually Sold for $2.95 and $3.95
Nichols & Morse Co.

NEW YORK
CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Service—Satisfaction—Economy
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

H. R. NOYES
DAIRY
MILK — CREAM
1104 Broadway Tel. 6776-J

HOLYOKE

WILBUR COON SHOES
For smart women on their feet all day, school teachers, business and professional women, society women . . . COON SHOES offer the utmost in comfort without sacrificing one bit of fashion.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
SANDELL'S MARKET
917 Hampden Street Dial 4597
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
. ana Quality Merchandise

MAY SPECIAL SALE
Nemo Wonderlift . . . The front-closing innerbelt smooths your figure. Firm batiste, comfortable and long wearing.
SIZES 36 TO 50
Regular $6.50—Sale, $5.00
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

See our Commander Suit, single or double breasted models with plain or fancy back.
$25.00
Dunbar-Murray, Inc.
High at Suffolk Streets
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

LAWRENCE

Cherry & Webb's
Greater
MAY SALES
are
Now In Progress
"Values Galore on Every Floor"

Seeds and Garden Tools of all kinds
also
VIGORO
and Other Fertilizers
All at Prices to Suit Your Pocketbook
TREAT
Hardware Corporation
582 Essex Street 25 Broadway
—Dial 5115—

Fine Furniture
is reasonably priced here, and we invite your visit.
E. C. Stiegler & Co.
170-180 COMMON ST.
LAWRENCE, MASS.

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

Let a
NuBone
FOUNDATION GARMENT

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and FANCY ICES
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal Bread a Specialty—Plain and Salted Nuts, Confectionery.
1709 Mass. Ave Tel. Lex. 0840

Bateman's
For MOTHER'S DAY — Kayser hose, lingerie and gloves; Town and Cottage frocks, purses, Rust Craft cards. Our selection is attractive.
1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. TEL. LEX. 0223

"Quality Foods at a Saving"
R. E. SCRIBNER, INC.
Holland Roll Butter.....2-lb. roll 69c
California Asparagus, bch 19c
Fresh Green Peas, 2 lb. 19c
Boneless Sirloin Roll Roast....lb. 45c
Ready-to-eat Shrimp, 2 tins 29c
1770 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

LOWELL

Baby Week
All Week at
Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People

Remember Mother
Mother's Day
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Pule
JEWELERS LOWELL, MASS.
Musical Instruments
181 Central Street

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

Saturday, Monday and Tuesday
Last Three Days of our
Cape Cod Shirt Sale
Men's fine Broadcloth Shirts that sell day in and day out for $2.00. White, tan, blue, and grey—$1.65.

Goddard Bros.
MARKET ST. Telephone Breakers 3737

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
Flowers for Mother's Day
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1938
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANSING CO.
"24 Hour Cleansing Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
BREAKERS 3590—3591
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Breakers 5780
133 Humphrey St., Swampscott Breakers 1970

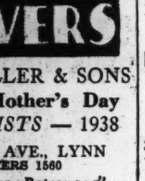
Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

WEDDING GIFTS
Choice selection of Beautiful and Useful Gifts to please the Bride
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant & Jeweler
UNION COR. BUFFUM STREET

Dyers Auto School
Established 1927
Competent, Courteous Instruction
A Safe Place to Send Your Loved Ones To Learn to Drive
83 Silsbee St. Breakers 8097

MALDEN

I. I. KOTZEN
454 Main St., Malden
Malden Headquarters for
KELVINATOR
Electric Refrigerators priced as low as $119.95



No Money Down
Easy Weekly or Monthly Payments
6 Floors of Quality Furniture at Real Low Prices.
Easy Terms of Course

"Kali-sten-iks"
America's Finest Shoes for Children

HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487

Jones Stores Curtain Shop
A New Modern Display of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
at most attractive prices.
Curtains Made to Your Special Order.
THE JONES STORES
MALDEN MELROSE

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0563

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
First-Class Work by Skilled Workers
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res., Mal. 2496
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
We are Agents for Crane Conservoil Oil Burners.

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

First National Bank in Medford
Trade in Medford. Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Mother
Dresses, Slips, Hose, Flowers, Handkerchiefs

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 MAIN ST. MEL 2134

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating, and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
20 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

Mother's Day Packages
Hopkins
Ice Cream

New Rayon Dresses
Featured for Spring
$3.98
THE JONES STORES
Malden Melrose

Try Our
New Lubritorium
Amoco Service Station
Next to Wyoming Depot Mel. 2052

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

EVELYN NADEAU
Millinery
At Its Best

Mel 3466-M 491 Main St.

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

Visit
Lady May Shop
for
MOTHER'S DAY GIFTS
489 Main St. Tel. Mel. 2130-M

NEEDHAM

"Quality Before Price"
Brown's Market, Inc.

Quality Meats
Sea Foods
Fruits—Vegetables
Groceries
987 Great Plain Avenue Needham 1850
FREE DELIVERY

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales *Service*

25 Chapel Street Needham, Mass.
Needham 1449

Road Service on Tires and Batteries
Valvoline Oil
ADAMS BROS., Inc.
26 PICKERING STREET

JASPER C. WARWICK
Formerly with
Jordan Marsh Co.
Upholstering
Cabinet Work and Refinishing
Mattresses and Cushions Made Over
Window Shades Venetian Blinds
Linoleum Estimates Free
114 NEWELL AVE. Need. 1848-W

Remember Mother's Day With Flowers
The Miller Rose Company
1656 Great Plain Ave. Need. 1307

FANCY BOXES
Mother's Day Wrapped Chocolates and Bon Bons
60c and up
Witherell's Glass House
909 Great Plain Avenue Need. 0869

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM
(Continued)

Flowers for Mother's Day
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons
Incorporated
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Ass'n.
Highland Avenue Need. 0652

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Luncheon Dinner
Buttermilk Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream Schrafft's Candies

BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790—3791

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE
TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS
at the Traffic Circle
Newburyport Turnpike

Remember Mother
with Sheer Hose and Luxurious Satin Undies
Bell Hosier Shop
23 PLEASANT STREET

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sherwin-Williams Products
The Paint Shop
Painters and Decorators
Wallpapers
Painters' Supplies
288 Center Street Newton No. 3480

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

SUNDAY
Is Mother's Day
Selection at
HUBBARD'S
425 Centre Street

Moore and Moore, Inc.
HARDWARE
PAINTS
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
RADIOS
361 Center St. New. No. 8072

NEWTON—Waban

Boston Gardening Co.
Flowers Telegraphed to
MOTHER
CUT FLOWERS—CORSAGES
Flowering Plants
Cor. Beacon and Chestnut St.
Cen. New. 4341

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Fiske's Candy Shop
of Harvard Square, Cambridge
Announce their Opening
at 833 and 835 Beacon St.
Newton Center.
Maintaining their high standard in Candy, Ice Cream, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

NEWTONVILLE

Henry L. Sawyer
HARDWARE
PITTSBURGH Proof Products
28A Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands
2088A Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale
322 Walnut St., Newtonville

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
Manufacturers of
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
SCREENS
861-865 Washington Street
New No. 4853

MASSACHUSETTS

WEST NEWTON

WEST NEWTON SQ. Wes. New. 2300

Complete Camp Department
Jaya Hubsta FROCKS

BED PILLOWS CLEANED
Feathers removed from old tick, cleaned, sterilized, then replaced in NEW TICK
89c, regularly $1.25
A—B—C
DRY CLEANERS, INC.
WES. NEW. 2600

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers
COAL AND OIL COMPANY
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Smart New
WHITE SHOES for Summer
JACK O'LANTERN SHOES
for Boys and Girls
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

GABARDINE SUITS
Comfortable—Good Looking
Give Wonderful Service
$27.50 $35.00
BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH STREET

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

New and Daniels Service Centre
ESSO
Verified Lubrication
139 SOUTH STREET TEL. 5067

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
80 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-3733

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Milk, Cream and Pure Delicious Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

Regular $12.00
NORTH STAR BLANKETS
$8.98
Extra Long—72x90
100% Virgin Wool
ENGLAND BROTHERS

Buy Your
WINTER COAL *Now*
Price lowest for the year. Budget plan of payment if you desire. We clean your furnace free.
COOPER COAL CO.
37 FENN STREET

CHERRIES
Maraschino Style
4½ oz. Bottle .... 10c 7 oz. Bottle 15c
8 oz. Bottle With Stems 25c
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

High-Class Chocolates packaged Specially for Mother's Day.
KULDA'S
38 SOUTH STREET

May Is Anniversary Month. Watch Our Windows for Unusual Savings.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.
One of America's Oldest Stores
Established 1844

Store Your Furs at
BROOKNERS
Complete Insurance From Moths, Fire and Theft
281 North Street Dial 2-2962

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Tel. Granite 8569 Bonded
QUINCY FUR SHOP
Furs Exclusively
Remodeling Repairing Relining
Cold Storage 2% of Valuation
1249 Hancock Street

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

EASTBOURNE—Homely board residence, midday dinner; close sea. MRS. OAKES, 29 Penhale Road, Royal Parade, Tel. 1470.

CHANNEL ISLANDS—Board residence, every comfort, near sea and bus routes all parts. MRS. ROBINSON, 17 Hauteville, Guernsey.

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PARKSTONE, Dorset—Rooms with board and attendance; close Christian Science church station, buses, post office, park. MRS. PALMER and MISS MONCKTON, 14 Ardmore Road.

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SERVICE PLEASE. 17, Station Parade, West Worthing. We specialize in salted and shelled nuts. Also old fashioned boiled sweets.

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BOGNOR REGIS—Gentlewoman would like to hear of another wishing for permanent home at seaside; comfortable, refined accommodation offered in sunny bungalow facing south; Christian Science Society three minutes. Box W-1032, BCM/CSM, London.

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NEAR FALMOUTH—Charming house, newly decorated; 3 reception, 5 bedrooms; all electric; near links, sea; sheltered. Box W-432, BCM/CSM, London.

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

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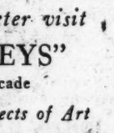
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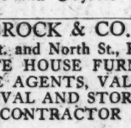
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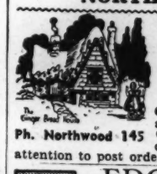
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Bolenius Takes a Walk

A Story for Children

One fine spring morning Bolenius Bear was sitting on the window-sill of the playroom, dressed in his new green suit. The window was open just enough so that if anyone the size of Bolenius should lie down flat on the sill, he might, unless he was careful, roll out.

Bolenius tried it, but he was careful not to roll out. He could see blue sky and fleecy white clouds. He sniffed, and the air was very, very pleasant.

Then a new idea came to him. Why not go adventuring, all by himself? He looked down at the green grass, which was not far away. It looked soft.

Without saying a word to anyone in the playroom, Bolenius Bear rolled quietly out of the window, and landed with a gentle thud on the grass below. No one heard him. He picked himself up and set off on his journey.

Before long he left all the houses behind and came to the edge of the woods. He kept his eyes and ears open as he walked along, every now and then hopping on one foot in his excitement.

Suddenly he heard a very faint squeak. He stopped hopping and stood still.

"Hello!" he said, looking all around but seeing nobody.

The faint squeak came again. It seemed to be coming from somewhere near the earth, so Bolenius leaned over and put his right ear to the ground.

"Hello!" he said again.

The next time he heard the squeak he decided that it came from behind him. He walked back a few steps and put his right ear to the ground once more. This time the squeak seemed to come from almost under his ear, but there was nothing to be seen except some sticks and dry leaves in the path.

Out Crawled a Large Black Beetle

"Where are you?" called Bolenius into the sticks and dry leaves, and kept his ear to the ground to listen.

A faint, far-away voice said,

"I'm under a big stick. Please help me out!"

Bolenius began to push away the dry leaves. Then he saw quite a large stick, and lifted that up.

"Oh, thank you!" said the voice, which sounded nearer. And out from under some leaves crawled a large black beetle.

Bolenius did not know what he had expected to see, but at any rate he was very much surprised to see a beetle.

"How did you get stuck under there?" he asked.

"I was crawling around looking for food," said the beetle, "when along came some animal who happened to hop right onto that stick. The stick came down against my leg and held it so I couldn't move.

"I've been here two whole days. My family will wonder what has happened to me. Oh, I am so glad you came along when you did. I thank you from the bottom of my heart!"

"Don't mention it," said Bolenius Bear. "But for your sake as well as my own, I am very glad I came adventuring today!"

Mother's Day

"Angel" is de name fo' you, ma mammy,
Sittin' wif yo' knittin', rockin' slow.
Life an' love's de same to you, ma mammy,
Liftin' udders' burdens as you go.

Always when I sees you meditatin'
It starts me thinkin' 'bout things dat's true.
Dat am why I is exact in statin'
"Angel" it am sho' de name fo' you!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

[Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A quip from the Washington Post on present-day business conditions forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

ZXYAXBBCVSB TSZ AXUXB-

BCVSB BEVY FTSG JKXXNB

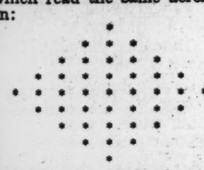
OAVF EPASCSR, QPE SVE EKVBX

XIPCYYXZ JCEK APQQXA

ECAXB.

Word Diamond

This comes from a Dorchester, Mass., reader. Words are to be filled in which read the same across and down:



(1) A letter, (2) Body of water. (3) To strike with open hand. (4) Squirted. (5) The large cranberry. (6) Aerial wires (radio). (7) Irish peasants. (8) Turkish measure of length. (9) a Vowel.

Letter Juggling

This comes from an Ocean Park, Maine, reader. Try forming 4 different 5-letter words from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

E S A R C

What Was the Price?

A certain number of eggs cost $1. If there had been 10 more eggs at the same price, they would have cost 6 cents a dozen less. What was the price of a dozen eggs?

Fun With Similes

This list is shared by a Portland, Oregon, reader:

1	As thin as a	Croesus	
2	As proud as a	lily	
3	As strong as an	rail	1
4	As rich as	fox	
5	As fair as a	hare	
6	As mad as a	peacock	
7	As sly as a	ox	
8	As neat as a	gall	
9	As bitter as	well	
10	As deep as a	pin	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

Madrid and Newark

Newark, N. J., and Madrid are in approximately the same latitude: 40 degrees 41 minutes N.

Solid Liquids

More water, in the form of food, is taken into the average person's body each day than in the form of liquid.

F. D. R. Gets His in Advance

President Roosevelt is paid monthly and in advance (a check for $6250 reaches him the first of every month).

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club From R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kansas

Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and on Friday, May 20, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to the Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

'Fix It Yourself'

A garage man has been doing a good business in two different locations. The places are named, "Fix It Yourself Garage"; and the advertisements show the "Fix It Yourself Prices."

For $1.50 per day you get unlimited advice and instruction, and you get reasonable all-day use of a garage full of machinery; and for 5 cents per day, each, you get the use of valve lifters, socket wrenches, and other small needed tools that you may not own.—M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

Jest a Minute

I'll take you order, Sir—it should be ready by the time the building's finished."

I Will Not Complain!

I will not complain!
Though clouds may come my way.
Sunshine will follow rain
When I look up and say
I will rejoice today!
And laugh and hope and pray,
And I will not complain!

I will not complain!
Life holds so much of good,
So much of love and gain,
When Life is understood.
Such harmony!—I could
Not sorrow nor complain!

I will not complain!
Birds tell me it is Spring,
In lilting, sweet refrain,
Fresh hope and cheer they bring.
I, too, would learn to sing
And keep my heart a-wing!
Then—how could I complain?

—Elsie Hill Ainsworth

Quotation for Today

MANY a one, by being thought better than he was, has become better.—JOWETT.

In Lighter Vein

Unwelcome Guests

"I hear you have termites at your house."

"Yes, and they're an awful bore!"

Daily

At the conclusion of the Sunday morning service the affable visiting clergyman shook hands with a stranger and said: "Are you a regular communicant?"

"Oh, yes," answered the young man, "I take the 8:35 every morning into town."—Tit-Bits.

Wait Until Next November 11!

Two farm hands wanted a holiday, and one of them approached their employer.

"Hoots," said the farmer, "a holiday—why, it's no' many weeks since ye had the two meenits silence!"—London Herald.

Premiums Good for What?

The caller had been talking 10 minutes to the lady of the house. His subject was life insurance.

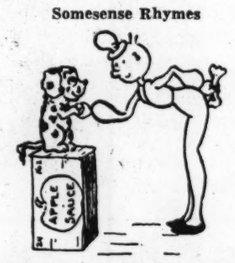
"Well," sighed the prospect, "if I like the premium real well I may take some. Just what are you offering, kitchenware or dishes or what?"

Quest for Knowledge

Postcard from the Bronx, addressed to the library of the Bar Association of New York, which contains some 215,000 legal volumes: Dear Sirs:

I should be very appreciative if you will send me any book or pamphlet which you may have on law. —New Yorker.

Somesense Rhymes



This people's government would be
More representatively high
With much less "FOR" it seems to me
And very much more "OF" and "BY."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Visualize Unwritten Words

This is a contest of ability to hold in thought the names of five objects presented and select the letters that are common to all five names.

Take shoe boxes with lids. Place the objects in a box and invert it. When the box is lifted away one sees, for example, scissors, a spool, a spoon, a stocking, and soap. The first person to announce "S" gets 5 points; and "O" gets 5. The one who first says "check," meaning that no more letters are common, gets 5. A premature "check" or a wrong letter is penalized 10 points.

Boxes are prearranged according to the number of rounds to be played. The winner is asked to tell what short-cuts, if any, he employed.—W. D. M., Wichita, Kan.

Brevities

Washington Post: Night in and night out, the best acting in radio studios is done by the hired applauders.

Humorist: Road excavations have to be planned very carefully, says an official. If they weren't, the authorities might easily make the mistake of digging up an important thoroughfare during a slack period.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: North Dakota's Senator Lemke suggests that, in order to cut expenses, membership in the House of Representatives be reduced from 435 to 138. Well, the taxpayer hasn't found much safety in numbers.

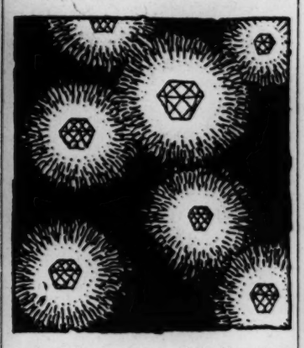
Did You Ever Wonder

If There Are Really Diamonds in the Sky?

Most of us know the little verse that goes:

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

It may not be so generally known that there is reason to believe that there actually are diamonds in the



sky! Not, of course, that the stars themselves are glittering gems. They shine because they are of the same nature as our sun. But actual diamonds from the sky have been found in meteorites, both of stone and of iron.

One meteorite in particular, which fell in 1886 in the southeast of Russia, was found to contain about one per cent of diamond. Other specific meteorites which have been found to contain small diamonds include the meteorite stone discovered at Carcote, Chile, and an iron meteorite at Devil Canyon, Arizona.

Natural diamonds, as found in rock and gravel, are not particularly beautiful. They frequently resemble grains of quartz or ordinary pebbles. It is the cutting and polishing which gives to the diamond its brilliance and fire. So, even if the stars were made of diamonds, they would not be likely to twinkle very brightly unless there were stellar diamond-cutters and polishers to shape and shine the gems.—W. P. Keasbey.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"Doves' Eyes Within Thy Locks"

In one of the descriptions of the beautiful Shulamite maiden, as set down in chapter four of the Song of Solomon (verse 1), it is said of her: "Thou hast doves' eyes within thy locks"—from which one would very naturally assume that the reference was to face or eyes framed by locks or ringlets of hair.

It is true that the translation "locks" has behind it the authority of two early Jewish commentators; but there is now general agreement among scholars of repute that instead of meaning "locks," the Hebrew term *"tsammah"* means literally "a woman's veil" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon" p. 855). It was not customary among the Hebrews for a woman to be always veiled when she appeared in public (as is now the case among many of the Arab women), so the veil, here referred to as shrouding the lady's eyes, was apparently used as "part of full dress" (Harper: "Song of Solomon" p. 25).

Smith renders: "Your eyes are doves behind your veil."

Worth Knowing

American Advertising

American business spends more money for advertising than is spent for the same purpose in all the remainder of the world.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Prince and Kitty

Geneva

The household goods of the Schwarz family in Guggisberg, a small village in the Bernese Oberland, were packed, and the house was swept and garnished. Peace reigned after the turmoil of the last days. The family was ready outside, waiting for the car.

"And another Spring-cleaning in the autumn," barked Prince, the housedog, to his little friend, Kitty.

"Almost too much cleaning for one year," was the meowed reply.

Prince was no aristocrat, just a simple watchdog. Except for his beautiful eyes he had no claim to beauty. On hearing a sharp call from his master, he said a hurried "au revoir" to his friend and hopped into the car, supposing that he was just going for another Sunday ride.

It was a long ride. Strange things happened. The familiar household goods were unloaded in a strange house, in a strange place. It finally dawned on Prince that his master and mistress had settled in a new house, in a new country.

Langenthal, they called it. And Kitty had been left behind.

The next day Prince did not awaken his master. He did not announce the postman. He did not call for duty when his mistress was ready to go to market. Prince had disappeared. All search was in vain. The family mourned. Prince had been a much-loved dog.

The sixth day after his disappearance, late in the evening a faint barking was heard.

The door was thrown open—and Prince walked in, wagging his tail, dusty, hungry, thirsty, but happy. In his mouth he carried his friend Kitty.

The road had been long and unfamiliar; and Prince had had to hike. Three days and three nights it had taken him to find his friend, and three days and three nights to bring her to her new home.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Resignation Before Installation

Question: Our Federated Club had its regular annual election of officers and the president was elected to succeed herself. Then, two weeks later, at our next meeting, the president-elect submitted her resignation in writing. The installation of officers is in May, when the new officers take their offices. Do we have to elect a new president, or does the vice-president become president, leaving her office to be filled?

Answer: The wording of the question implies that the president did not resign from her present office, but as president-elect, which really means that she declined the election. Thus there is no vacancy in the office, but an incomplete election, which should be filled by a special election, since evidently the organization is a local one with provision for meetings at regular intervals. Notice should be given that the election is to be held.

In an organization which meets only once a year, a situation like this would be met by the vice-president-elect filling the office, when the time arrived for taking office, unless there was some provision in the bylaws for filling a vacancy. If the president resigned her present office also, effective at once, there would be a vacancy in the office. If the bylaws provide a method for filling a vacancy, that method should be followed. If not, the present vice-president would take over the duties until the end of the term, and a special election should be held to fill the office of president after May.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Depressions and recessions stop many wheels from turning, but not those equipped with rubber tires.

Word Diamond: B, sea, spank, spirited, bearberry, antenna, kerna, dra, Y.

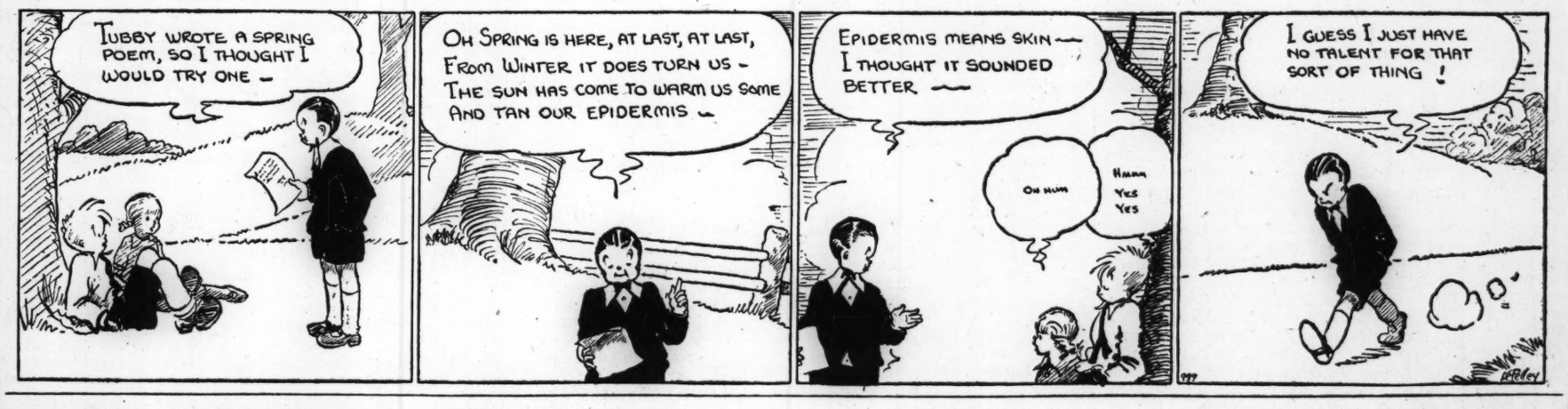
Letter Juggling: Cares, scare, races, acres.

What Was the Price?: 30 cents a dozen.

Fun With Similes: As thin as a rail; As proud as a peacock; As strong as an ox; As rich as Croesus; As fair as a lily; As mad as a hare; As sly as a fox; As neat as a pin; As bitter as gall; As deep as a well.

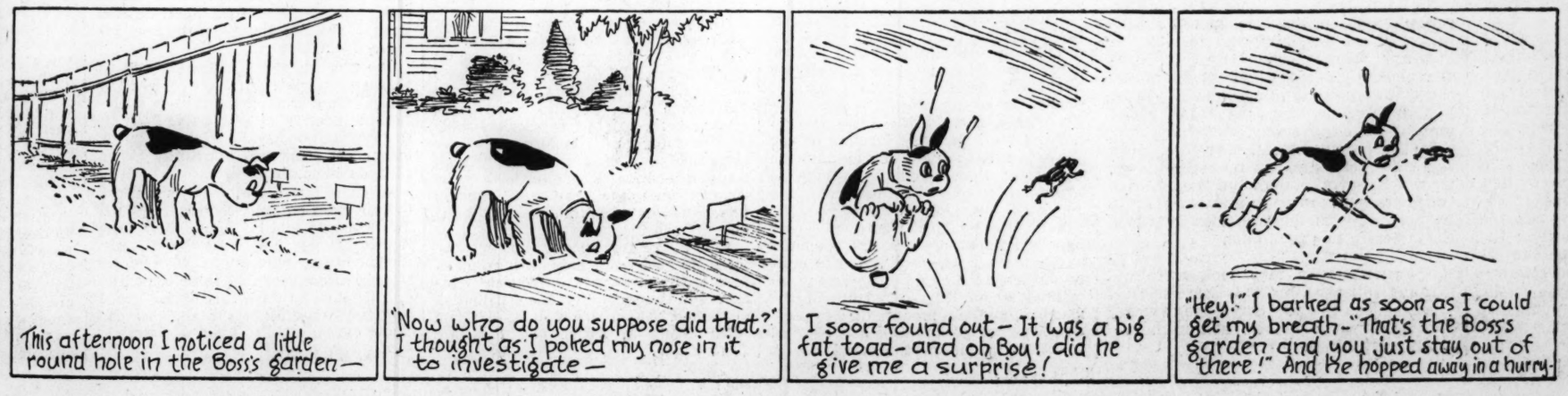
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Spring Poem by Marmaduke*

By LE PELLEY


TUBBY WROTE A SPRING POEM, SO I THOUGHT I WOULD TRY ONE —
OH SPRING IS HERE, AT LAST, AT LAST, FROM WINTER IT DOES TURN US — THE SUN HAS COME TO WARM US SOME AND TAN OUR EPIDERMIS —
EPIDERMIS MEANS SKIN — I THOUGHT IT SOUNDED BETTER —
OH HUM
HMM YES YES
I GUESS I JUST HAVE NO TALENT FOR THAT SORT OF THING !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snubs Gets a Surprise*

By CARMACK


This afternoon I noticed a little round hole in the Boss's garden—
"Now who do you suppose did that?" I thought as I poked my nose in it to investigate—
I soon found out—It was a big fat toad—and oh Boy! did he give me a surprise!
"Hey!" I barked as soon as I could get my breath—"That's the Boss's garden and you just stay out of there!" And he hopped away in a hurry.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Breathe and Let Breathe

IT TAKES two to make a quarrel—or a breathing spell. The plea of Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, for a "breathing spell" of two or three years "during which both government and business can consolidate, modify and assimilate what has already been done, and . . . study quietly the basis of further reform," is a reasonable and timely recommendation. It bespeaks a spirit of mutual fairness and restraint.

Much depends on gaining that spirit and on scrupulous observance by both parties to the peace. The breathing spell between government and business in 1935 became by gradual steps a period of breathing fire and brimstone at each other in the campaign of 1936. There is some indication that the present truce may be regarded in a one-sided manner unless the participants watch their thinking.

The day after Mr. Aldrich spoke in connection with the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, delegates to that convention applauded vigorously an extravagant arraignment of the National Labor Relations Board by Senator Edward R. Burke of Nebraska. A larger measure of attention seemed deserved by the words of C. S. Ching, director of industrial relations for United States Rubber Products, Inc., who said:

> Whether we want to or not, we are going to deal with organized labor to a much greater extent in the future than we have in the past. Why don't we, instead of getting our impressions about organized labor leaders from others, and having them get their impressions of us from other sources, sit down together and discuss our mutual problems, realizing that there will always be substantial differences of opinion?

When the Chamber in its convention resolutions first asks investigation to see whether the Labor Relations Act should be withdrawn or amended and then says, "We advocate repeal," it appears to take a contradictory position. Labor may interpret it as a demand to repeal first and discuss second. There is good reason for "squaring up" the Labor Act. There is need for action to insure full and fair hearings before the Labor Board.

But if the Chamber creates the impression that it would destroy all efforts to safeguard collective bargaining, organized labor—which should contribute to better feeling—may ask whether this is a two-way breathing spell.

The concept advanced by Mr. Aldrich is more realistic and just. It is in keeping with the offer of co-operation which he and fifteen other business leaders recently sent to the President and which Mr. Roosevelt welcomed as "excellent." Professing sympathy for the objectives of many Administration reforms, Mr. Aldrich said: "It is one thing to destroy a reform, but it is another thing to re-examine it in the light of its practical workings and to modify it to make it workable." This kind of an approach will let everybody breathe more easily.

Embattled Farmers

EVERY now and then the farmers fire another shot heard round the world, or at least their world. The other day, not by a "rude bridge that arched the flood" but on a street corner in Macomb, Ill., a group of them fired a salvo of protesting oratory that is echoing around the American farm belt and is answered by the sympathetic rumble of political musketry from the land of cotton and tobacco. Together the ominous sounds are heard even in Washington, where agents of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are being rushed to the field to quell the incipient rebellion or, if possible, pacify its leaders.

The alarms are part of the response to the first compulsory crop control legislation in the United States, even though the compulsory stages of this regulation have not yet been reached. Acreage allotments have been clamped down on corn, cotton and three kinds of tobacco, with penalties against the sale of cotton or tobacco from unauthorized acreage—this last by virtue of referenda among producers. In the case of corn, part of the discontent perhaps arises from the fact that administrators have tried to hold down the acreage permissible in benefit payments in order to avoid a crop volume that would bring about marketing quotas next year.

The difference between acreage allotments and marketing quotas is one only of degree, but of a fairly important degree. The acreage allotment limits the area a man may plant but allows him to sell whatever he can grow on that space. The marketing quota would set a limit on the number of pounds, bushels or bales of a product he could sell, regardless of how efficiently he might till his acres. If adherence to strict allotments arouses the amount of opposition now heard in the West and South, what would be the result of attempting, even after a referendum, to set penalty-ridden quotas on the number of bushels of corn or number of bales of cotton an industrious man might sell?

For Freedom From the Press

IS IT news for a nation when a little boy is run down while playing in a New York City street and not critically injured? If not, then the incident is no more newsworthy because the boy happened to be the son of Bruno Richard Hauptmann. We do not feel that in deciding to print the story, publishers were "confronted with one of the knottiest of all the ethical problems which baffle the public and the press," as one editorial asserts. This episode raises no problem except that which the press imposes upon an innocent person, no problem the press could not solve by the simple rule of dealing with others as it would be dealt by. The crime for which the boy's father was condemned has no claim upon the son but the false claim irresponsible publicity attaches to it. He should be free to live his own life, free from exploitation by the press.

Public Ownership of Football

HAVE a thought for Halfback Snakehips of Midwest State. He is being no playboy when he hits the line against old Mizzou. He is performing instead "an essential governmental function," or will be if fourteen states win their contention before the United States Supreme Court. And when Right End Stooky grabs a pass or takes out a tackler it will be not merely for the glory of Alabam' but also in vindication of her sovereign majesty. But pause a moment in still more respectful homage to the inconspicuous ticket seller in the stadium box office, for his function of gathering in the cash is of the very essence of essentiality as a government function, according to the contention of the states' attorneys general.

Upon this point turns the momentous question of whether the receipts from a football game under auspices of a state university shall be subject to federal taxes. From that you can see why the question has had to go to the highest tribunal. There is involved a possible extension of the same doctrine under which income from state and municipal bonds is exempt from federal income taxes and the salaries of federal officials are exempt from state income taxes. The case grows out of one last year in which the salary of a New York water department engineer was held nontaxable by the Federal Government because he was said to be performing an "essential governmental function."

But the suit involves more than mere legalisms. Peering only a little way ahead, one can discern some of the hydra heads of the public ownership problem. Relieved of federal taxes on their receipts, the athletic associations of state institutions would enjoy in effect a substantial subsidy over their less fortunate competitor colleges and universities privately endowed. Not only the associations but also eventually the teams. The implications of government ownership of electric power may be rather abstruse, but when it comes to giving Oregon an advantage over Stanford, or tilting the scales for Penn State as against Princeton or Cornell, that is a kind of competition the common man will understand.

Perhaps it has taken something like this to arouse us to the sinister inroads, if such they be, of socialized management in such a field of individualistic enterprise and such a mammoth American industry as that of entertainment. The American fiber has resisted such effete suggestions as public subsidies to art, music and the opera. But public ownership of football: that may be something else again. Perhaps the last refuge of a states' righter will yet be, "Let the states run the nation's football games and I care not who makes its laws."

The Hard-Boiled Shirt

LAUNDRIES in England, like plumbers, have long suffered unmerited attacks from the wags; but in the charge brought against them recently by a correspondent in The Times of London, there was some justice as well as wit. He complained that they return the "stiff" shirt with its stud-holes hermetically sealed.

It cannot be denied. As the hour of dining approaches, conflict develops up and down the land, scissors are drawn, tin-openers yielded, panic is apt to occur, and happy the man who finds a breach honored in the observance. What is the result? Too often the stiff upper lip produces a limp shirt, or, if it has been war to the knife, a garment rent in despair.

No doubt there are some who are privately of opinion that the shirt of Nessus was a boiled one, and who feel that a knight in shining armor is an anachronism; but to the conventional it still proves a certain social standing—and it will be long before the supporters of the triumphal starch give way.

In the circumstances, therefore, since these Nessusities appear necessities, even those who imagine with the French that "one must suffer to be beautiful" will unite in pleading with the laundries to reduce the suffering to a minimum.

> WOMEN'S HATS may look awfully funny this year, but it is some small consolation to know they'll look twice as funny when we look back on them ten years hence.

Wanted—A Better Way

Book News of the Day

A GOOD job, half done—FIGHTING FOOLS, by James E. Edmonds (New York: Appleton-Century. $2.50)—will at least cause some Americans to examine a side of the national character which they too frequently refuse to face. And even the "fightingest" of them may be willing to "take it" from Mr. Edmonds, a brigadier general of the United States National Guard.

"The truth is," says Mr. Edmonds—who needs no Pilate to prod him into this half-true definition—"we've been a truculent, boastful, touchy, land-grabbing people." It is altogether proper that an American whose words will be respected by the more truculent should thus offer an interpretation of American history that, as he says himself, "can be had; but not from the fabulous story books normally listed as 'school histories.'"

* * *

Where Mr. Edmonds disappoints the student of the post-World War peoples—American or European—is in his attitude toward the problem he poses. "Know thyself," he commands, in effect, "and because you have always behaved this way in the past, arm and organize yourselves to be ready when you behave this way in the future." Something more than a conviction of mistaken behavior should come from an analysis such as this book offers, namely a conviction of the necessity of altering that behavior. Mr. Edmonds writes with no expectation that such a thing will be considered.

But it is being considered. And many Americans who in this volume read of orders to National Guardsmen to "shoot to kill" their fellow Americans in labor riots, and who learn from Mr. Edmonds to what extent America's present is built on an aggressive past, will increase their determination not to prepare to pursue the old way with new efficiency but to find a new way.

* * *

It is in quickening this determination that many of the statements in "Fighting Fools" will find their greatest usefulness. That the American Revolution was avoidable—was, indeed, "stumbled into against the sober will of most Americans"; that "lands, and freedom to trade where profit lay, were at the bottom of the tender thoughts" the United States expressed for its Latin-American neighbors in the Monroe Doctrine; that defense plans must always have two fronts, and one of them a long, long way from Tipperary or Times Square—these are morsels of authentic information that will start many of Mr. Edmonds's compatriots thinking in terms other than those with which he concludes his study.

For if Americans do no more than accept "a brutal world" and conform to it, recognizing their capacity for wrongdoing but forgetting their capacity to do right, they may well end up again defending the Monroe Doctrine, as this author suggests, as far away as the Argonne.

C. W. M.

Coddling the Wolf at the Door

Up Tiger Hill

PAST Ghoom, which lies at the crest of the Himalayan foothills as you ascend from the plain with Darjeeling your destination, and then along a broad and smooth modern highway on which most of the manual labor has been done by sturdy Nepalese women, you stride briskly in the stimulating air toward Tiger Hill.

Presently you come into a forest which has almost the aspect of the Amazonian jungle, so thick it is, so impenetrable with its vines and creepers and tendrils, all making a huge tangle of subtropical foliage. Mildness of climate and much moisture, even at this 8000 feet of altitude with the grandeur of the snow-covered Himalayan range clearly discernible in the distant west, brings about this peculiar condition.

Some five miles of a walk full of interest at every rod brings you out upon the crest of Tiger Hill, where, once in a dozen visits if you arrive very early in the morning, you may see mighty Everest itself, though so far away and so dim as hardly to be distinguishable from a bit of cloud upon the northern horizon.

But at any time of the day the whole stupendous panorama below you, this vast primeval stretch of forest and valley and hillside with here and there a native hamlet, is ample reward for the small exertion of ascending Tiger Hill. The high ridge beyond which lies Darjeeling is at the left, the distant peaks of the main Himalayan range towering in supreme majesty in the west, everything on so tremendous a scale as if the bounds of space itself.

From the hilltop by-and-by you descend through the sub-tropical forest into Ghoom and then leisurely by winding ways down some hundreds of feet into the high valley where, through the vale and upon the adjacent hillsides, lies famed Darjeeling, metropolis of the north and gateway into the land of the great mountains, likewise to the "closed" countries of Nepal and Bhuti.

Not far from Ghoom as you come down the hill is a Swedish-owned dairy farm, said to be located at a higher altitude than any other in the world. It has an English manager and if you turn off from the hill road and follow a well-defined path for a mile or so a welcome truly British in its hospitality awaits you, an English tea if it chances to be afternoon beside a log fire that is pleasant after the damp winds of Tiger Hill, afterward the proud exhibition of cattle truly incomparable, well-housed and content in huge barns here at 8000 feet of altitude within sight of the high white walls of the Himalayas.

M. T. G.

"Ford and Friend"—a Canadian View

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The imaginary conversation between Mr. Ford, and Mr. Roosevelt, appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, under the caption "Ford and Friend," was very interesting, and in so far as it suggests an effort on the part of government and capital to co-operate, it ought to do good.

The supposed conversation reveals the writer has misgivings about the effectiveness of the Government's latest pump-priming program. Also, it states the need of today, is more production. Mr. Ford is made to say to Mr. Roosevelt, "And you said a good word to labor in your fireside talk about the need of producing."

One wonders if production is the paramount need of today. It seems an economic certainty that the ultimate of production, overproduction, leads to business failure. Overproduction echoes rather hollow against a background of needy millions.

Is not the fundamental economic difficulty today, distribution and not production? The means of production are ample, but the methods of distribution require correction.

Adam Smith published the "Wealth of Nations," upon which most of our orthodox economic theories are based, in 1776. Since that time steam and electricity have been developed, as a means of production to replace manpower. The gas engine, also followed. It is a significant fact, that the adapter of the gas engine to the need of man, and the pioneer of mass production, should be also an advocate of high wages, as a means of increasing distribution.

It is agreed that the only wealth we have is what we produce. The machines which produce our wealth today, must be supplemented by a certain amount of manual labour. The ownership of the machine, and the product of its operation is vested in capital. Is it not logical to assume that if labour is asked to work longer hours, at lower wages, to produce more, and in the end is told that it must be deprived of a livelihood because too much has been produced, it might believe that curtailed production is beneficial?

At the height of the depression in 1929, there were plenty of goods but no buyers. Mr. Roosevelt's program from the beginning has had as its object, the restoration of purchasing power. It would seem that in all his plans, he is well aware that under the democratic system, government cannot provide finally, that purchasing power. His effort under the banner of the Blue Eagle ("We do our Part.") to get private initiative to share the benefit of modern means of production ended in failure.

The recent so-called "strike of capital" which some say is not a strike but is the result of the inability of private initiative to obtain sufficient profit, is still a failure on the part of capital to recognize the need of adjusted distribution—the "New Deal" if you will. When capital fails to recognize this necessity, is Mr. Roosevelt to be condemned too harshly, now, if he insists upon putting funds into the hands of those who are in need?

How far great individualists are prepared to go, to share the benefits of expanding industry, is difficult to know. Undoubtedly, captains of industry, because of their ability to lead, receive aid from federal and state governments, which these individuals turn into their private family fortunes. Often the second or third generation, inheriting the fortune but not the vision, hinder industrial development.

The problem of the distribution of its produced wealth, must be solved by capitalistic democracy, if private initiative in industry is to survive. Possibly, the exploitation of the past, has made labour act somewhat arrogantly today, with its increasing power.

No democratic government can afford to take sides on this economic question. To champion labour, alone, might lead to dictatorship, to fight for capital, only, would foster oppression. It requires statesmanship above the reach of politics or partiality, to solve this hour.

Perhaps, unselfishness by all concerned would enrich all.

WINSTON OGILVIE

Ottawa, Canada.

Mirror of World Opinion

Chief Obstacle to Recovery?

THE obstacle to the thing we call recovery is not fear of one man. If Roosevelt, Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin all were to die within a month, the obstacle would remain. For hundreds of millions of men, round pegs in square industrial holes not functioning fully to capacity, although our presidents and dictators were all dead, still would feel that the distributive system of Christendom is not perfect. These hundreds of millions will continue to agitate for a larger share than they now receive in the gross product of the machine age.

Universal education and the common use of machinery have fused a new dynamite of discontent in the world. In Europe the common man has turned futilely to the dictator. Soon the dictator will pass. In America the forgotten man has turned to Roosevelt. Roosevelt also is temporary. His followers are here to stay. Unless the wisdom of man can find some fair way to secure exceptional rewards to exceptional men who have organizing talents and at the same time to establish a universally high standard of living which will satisfy the common man who has only a common talent, we shall have no peace in business or industry.

It is a world problem facing modern man. No leader nor any small group of men is the menace. The menace is inherent in the problem of the distribution of income. Neither side is right.—William Allen White in *Editor and Publisher* (New York).

The Wide Horizon

The Decline of "Honest Graft"

By Chester L. Shaw

THE American taxpayer is probably the most easy-going fellow in the universe, else most of the cities of this country would not be saddled with political machines of varying degrees of viciousness. But there are indications now that he is in revolt, and the speed with which bosses are being skidded toward oblivion in many places must mean that the ancient American institution known as "honest graft," sought after by machine politicians everywhere, is on the way to well-deserved extinction.

You may well ask, how can any graft be honest? Actually, it can't, but some machine politicians have tinges of conscience now and then, as was the case with the notorious Tammany brave who unwittingly coined this oxymoron of municipal misrule. The explanation, as I recall, was substantially this:

Some large stone buildings owned by New York City had been razed, and thus there was left a great quantity of used stone which was to be sold at public auction. The Tammanyite who told the story of honest graft was a building contractor, and he wanted the stone. On the morning set for the sale he showed up early at the appointed place for a reconnaissance. He found five or six others there, prepared to bid.

The exponent of "honest graft" discovered that the others wanted only small amounts of the vast quantity of stone for sale. And so the Tammany contractor had an inspiration.

"Now, when the bidding starts, you fellows keep quiet," he told them, "and I'll see that you get your stone free. Let me do all the talking."

* * *

At the hour set the auctioneer appeared and called for bids. The Tammany contractor offered $6, or some such ridiculously low amount. The others said not a word. The auctioneer raged, he shouted of graft and corruption, but not a voice was heard and the bid remained at $6. Despite his protests, the auctioneer was forced to let thousands of dollars worth of stone go for a mere handful of money. It was perfectly legal. The stone had been advertised for public sale to the highest bidder at 10 a. m. on such and such a day, and the highest bid was $6. It was "honest graft."

There is another form of "honest graft" which flourished in boss-ridden cities before the depression years awakened the taxpayers into putting a severe crimp into the boss business. I once worked in a Middle Western city where the local boss began to have a desire for respectability as his family grew up and his bank account grew.

This worthy had lived for years in a tough and squalid district which was the core of his machine, lining his pockets with the shakedowns and "protection" extortion common to a machine. He decided not only to move out but to become a "business man," so he transported his family to a fine residential area, where his wife and daughters might put on airs, meanwhile looking about for a choice way to "muscle" into the legitimate business field.

Like the Tammany gentleman mentioned previously, he, too, had an inspiration. His city was growing swiftly at the time. Acres of vacant land were being transformed into housing developments. Every house needed a concrete foundation; every street needed pavement and sidewalks, and they were always built of concrete in that locality. What better, then, than the concrete business?

* * *

So the boss set himself up as a dealer in cement and concrete. He bought a fleet of trucks of a type then newly invented which mixed concrete as they were driven after being charged with measured quantities of cement, sand, gravel, and water, and offered high-class concrete to all comers.

Those building and paving contractors who knew their way about politically quickly junked their own concrete mixers and bought generously from the boss, but there were a few stubborn individualists who preferred to do their own mixing.

Now the boss had reformed considerably since his tough, two-fisted days. So he let the rugged individualists go on mixing their concrete, and their building activities proceed in peace.

Then, when the houses were up and the streets were laid, there came inspectors from the City Hall. On those projects built with the aid of the boss's concrete they were very affable and reasonable, passing out certificates of approval with splendid gestures, but on the jobs handled by the individualists they seemed hard to please. Foundations had to be done over and pavement relaid. That meant new concrete, and who do you think furnished it? The "reformed" grafter.

Thus backed with political hirelings and subservient officialdom, the boss went on and on until he had a finger in nearly every prospering business activity in the city.

Such examples of political racketeering are not peculiar to the city mentioned; they, or variations of them, have thrived in nearly every boss-ridden community for years. Now, as the news carries word of the toppling of one boss after another, they appear doomed. Good government and honest politics will have a chance again, and will continue to have, so long as people remain alert to their civic responsibilities.